

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

CHENG MING Reviews Harm Done by 'Nine Comments' [1 Nov]

U 1

SOVIET-U.S. INDIAN OCEAN RIVALRY ESCALATES

OW052215 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 1 Nov 79 OW

[International current events commentary: "Soviet-U.S. Rivalry in the Indian Ocean"]

[Excerpts] The rivalry between the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, in the Indian Ocean, especially in the Persian Gulf to the east of that ocean, is now in danger of gradual escalation.

Motivated by ambitions for hegemony in the Indian Ocean, the Soviet Union has taken a series of moves recently. These moves include: stepping up expansion of its naval strength in that ocean with the possible establishment of its Indian Ocean fleet to threaten and, if necessary, cut off the sea routes through which the West obtains petroleum supplies from the Middle East. Seeking hegemony in the Indian Ocean region, the Soviet Union is striving to open up a land route leading to that region through Afghanistan and Pakistan and is prepared to dispatch troops to these two sovereign countries. It is continuing to seek military bases and to carry out infiltration and expansion activities in a number of countries on the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea while looking for chances for stirring up new conflicts and chaos in these countries.

Facing Soviet challenges, U.S. officials are crying out in alarm that the threat from the Soviets is mounting increasingly. They have expressed the determination to build up U.S. military strength in the Middle East and in adjacent areas so as to safeguard the security of U.S. regional interests. Americans both in and outside the government are talking about the matter and the great majority are calling for counteroffensive moves against the Soviet challenges. There must be no more concessions made to the Soviets, they say.

Of late, Soviet newspapers and magazines have unleashed a salvo fiercely attacking the United States, asserting that America's words and deeds symbolize its clumsy policy of "carrying a big stick," a reproduction of an imperialist gunboat policy. They claim that the situation in the Indian Ocean is directly related to USSR's security, threatening that the USSR will not turn a blind eye if someone should continue his military buildup to the south of the Soviet Union.

The quarrel between these two countries reflects the escalation of their military confrontation and their contention for hegemony in the Indian Ocean region.

The escalating contention between the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, in the Indian Ocean has alerted the countries in that region and has met their strong condemnation. Many countries have appealed for turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. The great majority of representatives to the meeting of the UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean held this year strongly demanded that the two powers involved cease their activities in maintaining their long military presence in that ocean. Public opinion in many other countries has called especially for being alert to the hypocritical features of the Soviet hegemonists. All this shows that the people of all countries in the Indian Ocean region have increasingly seen through the ambitions of the hegemonists and that they will not tolerate the two superpowers riding roughshod over the Indian Ocean for long.



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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOVIET UNION

C 1

PRC GREETING, RECEPTION MARK USSR REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

NPC, State Council Telegram

OW070023 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] On 6 November the NPC Standing Committee of the PRC and the State Council of the PRC sent a telegram to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. The telegram says: On the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution we send on behalf of the Chinese people to the great Soviet people sincere congratulations. The radiant ideas and great initiative of October are a beacon inspiring the Soviet people and working people of various countries on the path forward. The telegram says: The Chinese Government has repeatedly declared that the differences over issues of principle between China and the Soviet Union should not hinder the content and development of normal interstate relations between the two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. For this goal our countries must conduct appropriate talks, normalize unsettled questions between the two countries, and eliminate obstacles on the path to normalization of their mutual relations so as to improve the relations between China and the Soviet Union, which corresponds with the common aspirations of the Chinese and Soviet peoples as well as the interests of the people of Asia and all countries of the world. May the friendship of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union develop constantly.

Sports Official's Greetings

OW070315 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Greetings to the Soviet people on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution from Chen Xian, vice president of the All-China Sports Federation--read by announcer]

[Text] The 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution will be observed on 7 November this year. Permit me to send over the radio to all the peoples of the Soviet Union warm holiday congratulations and best wishes. The holiday of the Great October Socialist Revolution is the common holiday of the proletariat and revolutionary peoples of the whole world. The victory of the October Revolution opened a new era in the history of mankind. To a great degree it inspires the proletariat, the oppressed peoples and the oppressed nations in their struggle for liberation.

The revolutionary cause of our country's proletariat developed and matured under the influence of the October Revolution. As Comrade Ye Jianying noted in his speech at the solemn meeting devoted to the 30th anniversary of formation of the PRC: The victory of the Chinese Revolution was the most important event after the Russian October Revolution in the history of the revolutionary movement of the international proletariat. It was a victory of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

Those who are familiar with the history of the October Revolution know that many Chinese workers fought courageously shoulder to shoulder with Russian revolutionaries for the triumph of the October Revolution and in defense of its revolutionary gains. Many Chinese fightingmen gave their lives to establish and defend Soviet power. During the Chinese revolution the Chinese people won the sincere sympathy and assistance of the Soviet people led by Lenin and Stalin. The friendship of the people of China and the Soviet Union, which is cemented with blood, is unforgettable.

In August last year I visited the Soviet Union at the head of the Chinese women's volleyball team participating in the eighth women's world volleyball championship. There we had contact with many ordinary Soviet citizens and we deeply felt that the broad masses of Soviet people have friendly feelings towards the Chinese people. I remember how on the evening of 27 August in Riga our team defeated the Polish team. The match had ended more than 30 minutes before, yet more than 100 fans still milled about the entrance to the Palace of Sports waiting for the Chinese sportsmen in order to exchange souvenirs and badges with them. They asked for our sportsmen's autographs, and when our bus began to move they waved farewell, and two waving schoolgirls ran after our bus. Before our departure from Riga one worker specially presented every one of us with a piece of amber found by him by the seashore while he was at a sanatorium. Be persistent to the end and you will achieve final victory, he encouraged the sportsmen. The workers at the hotel also served us well.

Those who had been in China or had met with Chinese sportsmen in the past met us with warm greetings and showed us their carefully treasured photographs or souvenirs. In Leningrad we received a warm and friendly welcome when we visited the summer palace. One Soviet friend said to us: Propaganda notwithstanding, we will nonetheless be friends with the Chinese people. How well our Soviet friend put it. These words reflect the good wishes of the broad masses of Soviet people who thirst for friendship with the Chinese people.

Today when we observe the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we particularly cherish this feeling of the Soviet people. Before I end my address, permit me to most sincerely convey again warm holiday congratulations to all the peoples of the Soviet Union and to wish you a happy holiday.

#### Beijing Reception

OW061536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA)--A reception in honour of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Revolution was given here this afternoon by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.

Among the guests were Soviet Ambassador to China J.S. Shcherbakov and Mrs Shcherbakova and other members of the Soviet Embassy and their wives.

Present were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Xie Bangding, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign countries and a leading member of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association; and Yu Hongliang, director of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

After the reception a new Chinese film was shown.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

JI PENGFEI MEETS DPRK PROVINCIAL PARTY DELEGATION

OW051640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 5 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 5 (XINHUA)--Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, this evening met and had a cordial conversation with a delegation from the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. The delegation is led by the committee's chief secretary, Kim Pyong-yul.

Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, was present. Also present were Qiao Shi, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Jia Tingsan, third secretary of the Beijing municipal party committee.

The delegation arrived in Beijing at noon today at the invitation of the C.P.C. Central Committee and the Beijing Municipal Party Committee following a visit to Liaoning Province in the northeast.

XINHUA REPORTS ON OHIRA ELECTION RESULTS

OW061350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, November 6 (XINHUA)--Masayoshi Ohira emerged as Japan's new prime minister after two votings were held in a plenary session of the House of Representatives at 01:00 this afternoon after repeated postponements in the current fast-changing political situation of Japan.

In the first voting, no candidate won the majority vote of 256, with Ohira obtaining 135 and Takeo Fukuda 125. The second voting was held at 02:30, pitted Ohira against Fukuda. Ohira obtained 138 votes and Fukuda 121. All opposition members cast blank votes.

Ohira was named as prime minister by Speaker of the House of Representatives Hirokiomi Nadao. Commenting on the elections, political observers here are of the view that the strife between the main and the anti-main factions this time had turned out to be surprisingly fierce. They attributed the cause to the fact that there existed in the past a middle-of-the-road faction taking in as much as 100 M.P.s and playing a suffer and conciliatory role. However, during the presidential elections of the Liberal Democratic Party late last year, the middle-of-the-roads were mostly absorbed into the five groups, i.e., two groups of the main faction and three groups of the anti-main faction, thus leaving little room for manoeuvre between the two blocs and locking them in a fight which could not be otherwise than fierce. The Senate also held a plenary session this afternoon with Ohira coming out as the winner with 97 votes. Ohira was reported to have started to form a new cabinet.

OHIRA PRC VISIT REPORTEDLY STILL SCHEDULED

OW061726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, November 6 (XINHUA)--The Japanese Foreign Ministry hopes that Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira will visit China as scheduled, said an official of the ministry today. KYODO news agency held that the remarks of the Foreign Ministry official indicate that Prime Minister Ohira's plan to visit China in early December has not changed.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

E 1

SRV ARMED FORCES KILL, WOUND PRC FRONTIER FIGHTERS, INHABITANTS

OW061435 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1317 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 6 Nov--Vietnamese armed forces in late October again committed serious armed provocations along China's Yunnan-Guangxi border, in which four Chinese frontier fighters and inhabitants were killed or wounded.

On the morning of 24 October, Vietnamese soldiers armed with heavy machineguns opened fire on commune members of Yanjiawann village of Tianpeng commune, Funing County, who were harvesting fall crops on the Chinese side of the border. From 1220 to 1515, the Vietnamese Army fired more than 40 rounds of mortar shells and some 1,500 rounds of ammunition at China's Tianpeng, Yanjiawan and Lijiawan villages, destroying a house in Tianpeng village and wounding a platoon leader of the Chinese frontier forces.

At 0800 on 26 October, Liu Wenji and 4 others of the 8th branch unit of the Kekou farm were ambushed on their way to Niupitang by 12 Vietnamese armed personnel who had secretly sneaked into our side. Farm staffer Wang Yongbing was killed instantly and another staffer, Li Longxiang (male, 44 and deaf) was captured. On the same day, Ren Zhimin, a commune member of the Shangnanla production team of Qiaotou commune in Hekou Yao Autonomous County, who was hunting on the Chinese side of border marker No. 13 of the first section, was captured by Vietnamese secret agents who had sneaked into our side.

At 1430 on 24 October, the Vietnamese army opened fire on working students of the Chongpu production team of the Dongxing commune in Fangcheng County, killing one of them.

At 1530 on 30 October, the Vietnamese Army again opened fire on Yeniuping (?village) of Jinchang commune in our Maguan County, wounding a frontier resident.

According to statistics compiled by the concerned department, from 21 to 31 October the Vietnamese armed forces committed 50 armed provocations in China's Yunnan-Guangxi border regions, including 41 provocations in the Yunnan area and 9 in the Guangxi area, firing more than 2,000 rounds of ammunition and some 150 rounds of shells.

KAMPUCHEAN UN REPRESENTATIVE DEMANDS SRV WITHDRAWAL

OW061354 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, November 5 (XINHUA)--"The Hanoi authorities should cease their aggression in Kampuchea, withdraw all their armed occupation forces from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny without outside interference by holding free elections with direct and secret voting under the U.N. control", stressed Chan Youran, deputy permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations, during the debate on disarmament at the First Committee of the General Assembly today.

He said that 220,000 Vietnamese invaders had massacred over 500,000 people in Kampuchea. He denounced the Hanoi authorities for having used chemical and toxic weapons in east Kampuchea. He said: "The use of such arms by the Hanoi authorities not only is a flagrant violation of the conventions concerned, but also shows the degree of cruelty and barbarity of this war of aggression and genocide."

Reviewing the world situation today, he said: "The danger of a world war is far from being averted. It seems to be more real than ever, although wars for the moment are limited to certain parts of the world, in Africa and Southeast Asia." He pointed out: "The deep cause of this situation can only be found in the policy of global or regional hegemony and domination, a policy of which Third World countries and people are victims particularly."



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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

VODK URGES UN OBSERVERS TO GO TO KAMPUCHEA

OWO61450 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA)--The government and people of Democratic Kampuchea "urge the United Nations to take urgent measures to organize its forces and staff to distribute international humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people, send U.N. observers to Kampuchea as soon as possible and force Vietnam to withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea under direct control and supervision of the U.N. forces." This was said by Radio Democratic Kampuchea in an editorial today.

The two U.N. meetings--one on aid to Kampuchea held on November 5 and the other which is to discuss the Kampuchean situation on November 12--are two major events of the world organization in this month.

The editorial added that Vietnamese troops sent by the Le Duan clique were looting and massacring in Kampuchean villages, disrupting the economy of the Kampuchean people, destroying farm tools and creating famine in order to suppress the struggle of the Kampuchean people. What the Le Duan clique has done in Kampuchea is more brutal than what Hitler did during World War Two.

The government and people of Democratic Kampuchea have no other desire than to save the Kampuchean nation from extinction and to safeguard the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, neutrality and peace of Kampuchea. They are convinced that the United Nations and friendly countries will support their just struggle.

TOKYO RALLY SUPPORTS KAMPUCHEAN STRUGGLE AGAINST SRV

OWO22155 Beijing XINHUA in English 2141 GMT 2 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, November 2 (XINHUA)--The Japanese Committee of the International Conference for Supporting the Kampuchean People in Their Struggle Against Vietnamese Aggression and for National Independence held a rally here this evening, bitterly denouncing Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and resolutely supporting the just struggle of the Kampuchean people.

More than 1,200 people from Tokyo, Osaka and Hokkaido attended the rally. Thiounn Thoeun, minister of health of Democratic Kampuchea, made a special trip from Kampuchea to attend the rally.

Read out at the rally was a letter written by Prime Minister of Democratic Kampuchea Pol Pot on October 30 to chairman of the Japanese-Kampuchean Friendship Association Kozo Sasaki. The letter said that the Le Duan clique "is invading and eliminating the Kampuchean nation with a view to turning Kampuchea into part of Vietnam. In slaughtering the Kampuchean people, they have resorted to two tactics: military invasion and starvation. Now, hundreds of thousands of the Kampuchean people are struggling on the brink of death. This shows that the Le Duan clique intends to eliminate the Kampuchean nation."

In his speech, Tokumatsu Sakamoto, general manager of the Japan-Kampuchean Friendship Association, condemned Vietnam for escalating the war of aggression against Kampuchea and expressed his conviction that the Kampuchean people were able to unite in their just struggle against the Vietnamese invaders till final victory.

At the rally, Thiounn Thoeun gave an account of the heroic resistance put up by the Kampuchean armed forces against the Vietnamese aggressors.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

He said: "Our successful struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors is not only in accord with the interests of the countries and people in Southeast Asia, but also with the interests of the Japanese people. It is conducive to world peace."

The Organizational Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea sent a message to the rally.

The rally unanimously adopted a protest letter to the Vietnamese Government and a resolution in support of the Kampuchean people's struggle.

#### THAILAND ACCUSES SRV TROOPS OF INVADING BORDER AREA

OW051900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 5 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, November 5 (XINHUA)--The Foreign Ministry of Thailand has sent a letter to the secretary general of the United Nations, accusing Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea of invading the eastern Thai border area of Prachinburi, according to the Thai national broadcasting station tonight.

The letter, dated November first, says that recently foreign troops in Kampuchea have frequently encroached upon Thailand's territorial sovereignty in its eastern border area.

The letter goes on to say that at 9:30 am on October 23 a motorcade with some 100 armed soldiers drove into Ban San-Ro-Cha-Ngan village in Ta Phraya District of Prachinburi Province, about 500 meters deep in the Thai territory. These foreign troops did not retreat to Kampuchea until Thailand's reconnaissance planes flew over the village. At seven on the morning of October 27, two shells fired from the Kampuchean side fell in Ta Phraya District, some 500 meters from the Thai-Kampuchean border, killing seven Kampuchean refugees and wounding three others. From six to six thirty on the morning of October 28, one mortar projectile fired from the Kampuchean side exploded at Ban Ang-Si-La village in Ta Phraya District, and another five projectiles hit Non Mak Moon village in the same district.

The Thai Foreign Ministry has asked the U.N. secretary general to distribute the letter as a formal document of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council.

#### UN TO SEND TEAM TO THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER

OW061452 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, November 6 (XINHUA)--The United Nations has agreed to station a fact-finding team along the Thai-Kampuchean border to observe the real situation there as earlier requested by Thailand, Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan said yesterday. According to the Thai newspaper THE NATION REVIEW here today, the positive response was given by U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and relayed to the Thai prime minister by the Thai delegation at the U.N. General Assembly in New York. The prime minister said that the U.N. team, comprising three members, will arrive in Thailand later this week. He also said that the Thai Government would be willing to provide facilities to the U.N. team so that it can monitor the real situation, and to disprove any allegation against Thailand for taking sides in the war in Kampuchea.

Thailand cabled a message last Friday to the U.N. secretary general calling on the U.N. to send a fact-finding mission to the Thai-Kampuchean border.



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E 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON THAI PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION'S VISIT

Guangdong Banquet

OW021908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 2 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, November 2 (XINHUA)--Air Chief Marshal Harin Hongskula, speaker of the Thai National Assembly, Mrs. Honskula, and the visiting Thai parliamentary delegation he is leading were guests of honour at a banquet here this evening given by the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Proposing a toast, Xi Zhongxun, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke warmly of the longstanding tradition of friendship between Thailand and China. "This friendship is ever more amicable between the people in Guangdong Province and Thailand," he said. He congratulated Air Chief Marshall Horgskula on his successful visit to China, which would contribute to further consolidating and developing friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Air Chief Marshall Harin Hongskula, in his toast, said that during his stay in China he had had an extensive exchange of views with Chinese leaders. "Our visit to China has been a success," he declared.

The Thai guests arrived here from Guilin by special plane this afternoon. They were greeted by Liang Weilin, vice-chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Liang Xiang, vice-chairman of the Guangzhou City Revolutionary committee. Earlier today the Thai guests went for an excursion by boat on the Lijiang River. They were accompanied by Tan Yingji, vice-chairman of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and other local officials. The Thai visitors were guests of honour at a banquet yesterday evening given by the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Revolutionary Committee and the Guilin City Revolutionary Committee.

Departure for Home

OW040804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 4 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, November 4 (XINHUA)--Air Chief Marshal Harin Hongskula, speaker of the Thai National Assembly, Mrs. Honskula, and the Thai parliamentary delegation he is leading completely wound up their visits to China and left Guangzhou for home by train this morning via Hong Kong.

The Thai guests were seen off at the railway station by Hu Yuzhi, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Liang Weilin, vice-chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Liang Xiang, vice-chairman of the Guangzhou City Revolutionary Committee.

While in Guangzhou, the Thai guests visited Chinese export commodities fair and toured an orchid garden.

HUA CONCLUDES VISIT TO ITALY, RETURNS HOME

Hua-Cossiga Talks

OW061738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1729 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Rome, November 6 (XINHUA)--The visiting Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng wound up his talks with Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga this morning. Both heads of government were satisfied with the success of the visit and the talks.

During the talks which were proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, the two sides reached extensive unanimity on bilateral relations and the international situation. There were no fundamental conflict of interests between the two countries and their differences, if any, were insignificant, Prime Minister Cossiga said.

Both heads of government stressed that China and Italy love peace and want to safeguard national independence and sovereignty. They hoped that there will be an international environment of peace and stability in the interest of the construction of their respective countries. Premier Hua expressed his support for the unity of Europe, for the strengthening of its defence and especially for the role played by Italy. This is not only in the interest of the Italian people, but also in the interest of world peace, he added.

The two sides also expressed their appreciation of the non-aligned movement. The two heads of government stressed the profound friendship and friendly cooperation between the two countries and the two peoples. To strengthen economic cooperation was one of the main topics in the talks. Through economic cooperation, Premier Hua said, the two countries can complement each other. Italy has advanced industry and science and technology while China abounds in natural resources. They can promote their cooperation in many fields. Prime Minister Cossiga said that Italy is willing to make her contribution to the "four modernizations" of China.

The two sides wished each other prosperity and flourishing. Premier Hua said that the two sides have helped each other and learned from each other. Today's talks were held at the Italian prime minister's office. At the first stage of the talks, it was attended on the Chinese side by Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Ambassador to Italy Zhang Yue and on the Italian side by Foreign Minister Franco Malfatti, minister of treasury Filippo Pandolfi and Ambassador to China Marco Francesco de Baschi. And then, the talks entered into an enlarged meeting.

Hua, Cossiga Sign Declaration

OW061638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Rome, November 6 (XINHUA)--China and Italy will increase cooperation in the fields of economy, commerce, culture and technology under two declarations of intent signed by the visiting Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng and Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga here today.

The signing ceremony took place at the end of the last round of talks between the Chinese premier and the Italian prime minister.

The declaration of intent for economic and commercial cooperation says that during their talks here from November 3 to 6, Premier Hua and Prime Minister Cossiga "discussed the two countries' economic and trade relations. They reviewed the recent numerous political and technical contacts which have opened up prospects for economic and trade relations and led to satisfactory results--actual increase in trade."

"They also note," the declaration says, "that the accord on economic cooperation signed in Rome on April 23, 1979 and the credit contract concluded in May between the Bank of China and Italian Credit Institute constitute the judicial and institutional framework for the further development of the two countries' relations."

With the existing relations between the two countries and the premise established by the two above-mentioned documents, the declaration adds, the premier and the prime minister pledged to work for the promotion and expansion of all forms of cooperation in economy, trade, industry and technology between their two countries, for the balanced development of their relations.

The premier and the prime minister stressed the importance of agricultural, industrial and technological cooperation, to the improvement of life of their peoples and the development of their national economy. In the declaration of intent for cultural and scientific-technological cooperation, the premier and the prime minister record their pleasure with the significant progress made in these fields since the signing of the cultural and scientific-technological cooperation agreement in 1978.

Both sides express particular satisfaction with the results of the first working session in October this year for the implementation of the agreement, a plan was signed at the end of the session for the interflow in the next two years. On the basis of what has been accomplished, the premier and the prime minister expressed the common desire for their respective governments to further expand and strengthen cultural and scientific-technological cooperation through a number of specific proposals.

Meanwhile, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Italian Foreign Minister-Franco Maria Malfatti signed a protocol on the establishment of a Chinese consulate-general in Milan and an Italian consulate-general in Shanghai.

Present at the signing ceremony were Chinese Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli and Italian minister without portfolio in charge of parliamentary affairs Adolfo Sarti.

#### Hua Receives Overseas Chinese

OW061705 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Premier Hua Guofeng received representatives of Chinese nationals residing in Italy at the Chinese Embassy in Rome on the evening of 5 November, posed with them for photographs and had a cordial conversation with them, according to XINHUA reports from Rome.

#### Hua Attends Luncheon

OW061620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Rome, November 6 (XINHUA)--The visiting Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng stated here today that China hopes to develop economic and trade relations with Italy and all other friendly countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Speaking at a luncheon given in his honour by Adolfo Sarti, minister without portfolio in charge of parliamentary affairs, on behalf of the Italian economic circles, Premier Hua sincerely thanked the Italian minister for his company throughout his visit in this country and expressed his joy for having the opportunity to meet so many friends of the Italian economic circles. He said the fact that the relations between China and Italy have grown to what they are today is inseparable from the unremitting efforts made by the friends of the Italian economic circles.

He reassured the Italian friends present that China will continue actively to import advanced technologies and accept funds from abroad in the three-year period of her economic readjustment, which is intended to create favourable conditions for a sustained, proportionate and high-speed development of her national economy. "Italy is a developed industrial country, which has a lot of experience we can learn or take for reference," the premier said.

On the results of his visit, during which he met President Alessandro Pertini and had cordial and friendly talks with Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga, Premier Hua said, "We had a wide-ranging exchange of views on bilateral relations and the present international situation and we found the two sides spoke a lot of common language."

He hoped that joint efforts be made to promote continuously the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. In his toast at the luncheon, the Italian minister said that problems of the present world and close interdependence confront the two countries with a common destiny. China and Italy should have close contact with each other and many Italian enterprises, both public and private, attach importance to and show concern with the programme of cooperation being undertaken with China, he said. "I believe that the sense of responsibility and creativeness of the Chinese and Italian peoples will provide satisfactory answers to the common future of both countries," he said. He considered that the mutual contact and exchange, especially the visit to Italy by the Chinese premier, have paved the way for closer and effective relations between the two countries, which are in the interest of both countries and would help raising each other's living standards.

An atmosphere of warmth and friendship prevailed in the luncheon which was attended by Vittorino Colombo, minister of posts and telecommunications. Siro Lombardini, minister of state participations, Giovanni Agnelli, chairman of the Fiat Group, Pietro Sette, chairman of the IRI group, and many other high-ranking government officials and leading members of the Italian economic circles. Prior to the luncheon, Premier Hua met Giovanni Agnelli, chairman of the Fiat group.

#### Hua Departure Statement

OW061629 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Rome, November 6 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng in a written statement at the airport here this afternoon said that his tour of the four West European countries had been a "complete success". "We are going home with a feeling of satisfaction," he added.

He said: "We have had amicable, deep-going and fruitful talks separately with the leaders of the four countries and reached a wide measure of agreement on the further development of bilateral relations and greater coordination and cooperation in international affairs. I am very pleased to have forged personal friendship with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher and Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga.



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"We entered into contact with our old friends of all circles and made new ones, saw what had been attained in different fields in these four countries and have thus acquired much useful knowledge.

"We undertook this visit to Western Europe with the aim of increasing understanding, promoting friendship, developing cooperation and jointly safeguarding peace. I believe that we have accomplished what we intended to accomplish.

"China has always paid the utmost attention to developing its relations with the West European countries as it affects the interest of both sides as well as the larger interests of world peace and stability. We have all along considered that Western Europe which cherishes independence and security and is equipped with developed economy and advanced science and technology is a vital factor in preserving world peace and stability. China wishes to see a powerful and united Europe and the West European countries wish to see a strong and prosperous China. After this visit, we are more than ever convinced that new horizons will definitely emerge for friendly cooperation between China and Western Europe in the political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural fields."

The premier said that while bidding farewell to Europe, he wished to thank once again the Italian Government and people as well as that of France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom for their warm-hearted hospitality. "For more than three weeks," he said, "we have deeply felt the sincere friendship the West European people have for the Chinese people. This we shall never forget."

Premier Hua concluded his statement by saying: "I have come with the heartfelt friendship of the 900 million Chinese people for the West European people, and now I am returning to China with the profound, cordial feelings of the West European people for the Chinese people. I earnestly wish that this highly valued friendship between us will grow with each passing day and I sincerely wish the people of the West European countries new success."

#### Departure for Home

OW061654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Rome, November 6 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng concluded his official visit to Italy and left here by special plane at 17:30 (local time) for home. Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga went to the airport to see him off. Foreign Minister Huang Hua left here earlier this afternoon for a visit to Yugoslavia and Romania.

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Hua Arrival in Urumqi

OW070756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Urumqi, November 7 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng arrived here this morning after his successful official visits to France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain and Italy. He was accorded a rousing welcome at the airport and greeted by Wang Feng, first secretary of the Xinjiang regional party committee, Wu Kehua, commander of the Urumqi units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Regional People's Congress, and Ismail Amat, chairman of the regional people's government, as well as by local crowds.

At 9:00 a.m. (Beijing time) the special plane carrying Premier Hua touched down at the airport which was flying the national flag. The premier, who had just had an eight-hour night flight, smiled to the welcoming crowd as he stepped down from the plane in falling snow. Local officials congratulated him on his four-nation tour, which they said had deepened mutual understanding and friendship of the Chinese people with the people of Western Europe and had expanded cooperation between China and Western Europe and would help maintain world peace.

Arriving on the same plane were Yu Qiuli, vice-premier of the State Council, Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Gan Ziyu, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, Ling Yun, vice-minister of public security, Cui Qun, vice-minister of foreign trade, and staff members accompanying Premier Hua Guofeng on the visit. When Premier Hua drove from the airport to the city proper, he was greeted by people of various nationalities lining both sides of the route. Foreign Minister Huang Hua is continuing his visit in Europe.

XINHUA Commentary

OW070844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

["Commentary: Premier Hua Guofeng's West European Tour a Great Success"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Rome, November 6 (XINHUA correspondent Chen Bojian)--Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng left here for home by special plane this afternoon after concluding his successful official visit to four West European countries. This was the first official visit to these countries by a Chinese premier.

In a written statement delivered upon his departure from an airport here, Premier Hua said that he was going home with a feeling of satisfaction. He continued that he made the visit with the aim of increasing understanding, promoting friendship and developing cooperation with West European countries in a joint effort to safeguard peace. "I believe our aim has been achieved", he added.

Western reporters have taken a fancy to using such words as China's "diplomatic offensive" to explain her major diplomatic moves. They used the same expression to describe Premier Hua's visit. But we take exception to it. We maintain that Premier Hua's visit showed he merely exchanged views with the leaders of various countries and expounded China's viewpoints on the major international issues of the day as they are. Judging from the statements made by these leaders and the revelations made by these countries in various forms, the discussions were friendly, sincere, lively, deep-going, constructive and fruitful. Through these discussions, Premier Hua achieved extensive agreement of views on the current world situation with the leaders of these countries.



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Of course, people will not be so naive as to believe that all contents of the discussions have been made public. The reasonable way of looking at the matter should be; what has been made public is merely an overall general picture and actually the talks were much more deep-going. Through this visit, China and the four West European countries have deepened their mutual understanding and will strengthen their cooperation and coordination on a wider scope with a view to jointly safeguarding world peace.

Of course, one would not believe that the leaders had reached unanimity of views on all the questions discussed without any differences. In fact, owing to the different circumstances in which the five countries find themselves, they surely have different views on many issues. Even if they do have the same views on certain issues, it is natural that they will resort to different means and tactics to solve them. However, all these differences should not constitute an obstacle to the frequent exchange of views between the countries concerned, to the adoption of different measures to solve the questions of common concern in accordance with the concrete conditions and national interests of their respective countries, and to the defence of world peace from different angles and by different ways and means.

Particularly significant is the fact that Premier Hua has established his personal understanding and friendship with leaders of the four West European countries through his current visit. Through their international activities over a long period of time, both the late Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou had established extensive contacts with leaders of various countries and long become known to the people of the world. It should be admitted that the world today is still watching how the new generation of Chinese leaders actually is. In the view of a West German public figure who has long been busy for the promotion of friendly relations between China and West Germany, Premier Hua has already left a profound impression in the countries he visited. Premier Hua has been generally regarded as being a poised, generous, sincere and modest person in whom one can have confidence in dealing with him.

The basis of China's foreign policy is still the principles established by the late Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou. However, many countries are now interested in the way how these principles will be put into practice in accordance with the changed internal and external situations. Of course, they may know it from China's statements and proclamations of various kinds. But the leaders of various countries still like to have a deeper understanding of it by means of personal meetings with Chinese leaders. In this sense, Premier Hua's visit is also a success.

Premier Hua's visit has also been a success as far as China's bilateral relations with the four West European countries are concerned. Through the talks, each party has realized that the development of friendship and cooperation between China and West European countries is in conformity not only with the interests of the countries concerned but also with the maintenance of peace. Such relations of friendship and cooperation should be viewed from a strategic angle and on a long-term basis. They should not be limited to the next three to five years, but must be considered in the light of the situation in the next decades.

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During his visit, Premier Hua also made extensive contacts with personages in the economic circles. These personages attached great importance to their countries' economic and trade relations and scientific and technical cooperation with China. They know that with limited economic power and facing the problem of readjustment re-structuring, consolidation and improvement of the economy, China may be unable to do a great deal of business with them for the time being. But they also know that China has a big economic potential with its rich natural resources and has a broad domestic market. Therefore it will not compete with them for markets, hence, they have shown great determination in developing relations of cooperation with China. Meanwhile, only the increase of import from China can help the country enhance its payment capability, enlarge its market and in turn export more to China. Personages in the economic circles know this clearly. Certainly, no one should imagine that the economic circles of foreign countries could help us in our construction in a way that defies the law of profit. Such a cooperation is bound to be mutual. Moreover, there are quite a few people who cherish friendly feelings for China. An expert who had been to China on eight occasions put forward some suggestions which are both appropriate and pertinent as far as the development of China's industry is concerned. For his suggestions, Vice-Premier Yu Qiuqi praised the expert on the spot by saying: "Well said; You are a worthy friend of ours!"

It may thus be stated that Premier Hua's trip has laid a foundation for the economic cooperation between China and other countries on a longer-term and steadier basis. Meanwhile, the fact that Premier Hua has personally visited various advanced industrial, agricultural and scientific and research institutions in these countries, will help him in guiding the work of China's economic construction. Modern economy is closely connected internationally. Modern science and technology spreads very fast. So is the renovation of production equipment. To isolate ourselves and turn a blind eye and deaf ear to the outside world will in no way help in the modernization of a country. It is in this context that we congratulate the success of Premier Hua's visit to the West European countries.

GU MU ATTENDS BERLIN PHILHARMONIC PERFORMANCE

OWO11718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 1 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA)--The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra ended its week of concerts in China tonight amidst prolonged applause from an audience of 5,000. Herbert Von Karajan conducted a joint performance by his orchestra and the Chinese Central Philharmonic Orchestra. Under Mr Von Karajan's baton, the two orchestras blended harmoniously and held the audience enchanted.

Vice-Premier Gu Mu and Xu Deheng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, attended tonight's concert. Before the performance began, Gu Mu and Xu Deheng met with Mr Von Karajan and with Dr Peter Girth, general director of the orchestra. Gu Mu congratulated Mr Von Karajan on the success of his visit. "In the past few days, the main topic of discussion among the people of Beijing has been the superb performance given by your orchestra, and your own remarkable conducting," he said.

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Mr. Von Karajan in turn expressed his appreciation of the Chinese audiences. "I feel deeply that there is a friendly tie linking us with the Chinese people," he said. Vice-Premier Gu Mu said the Chinese people hoped to welcome Mr. Von Karajan back to China in the near future. Tonight's performance started with Beethoven's Symphony No. 4 in B flat major, played by the Berlin Philharmonic. Then came the joint performance of Beethoven's Symphony No. 7 in A major. Mr. Von Karajan gave a brilliant display of his skill in his rendering of this difficult piece. The performance ended with cheers and much applause from the audience.

Altogether 36 Chinese musicians, 24 strings and 12 brass, took part. Violinist Yang Bingsun said that they felt it a great honor to be able to perform together with some of the world's best musicians and with such a renowned conductor as Mr. Von Karajan. The Chinese musicians were relatively inexperienced, he said and he hoped they had correctly interpreted the will of the conductor.

Dr. Girth, however, said that the two orchestras had blended very well together. "We came for friendship and for music, and have found the same feelings existing on both sides," he added.

Among those attending the performance were Zhou Weizhi and Yao Zhongming, vice-ministers of culture; Song Zhiguang, assistant minister of foreign affairs; Xie Bangding, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Guo Xianjui, vice-chairman of the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and Chinese musicians Lu Ji and He Luding, as well as Erwin Wickert, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to China, and Mrs. Wickert.

PRC CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MINISTER PETES BRITISH CHEMICALS MISSION

OW061728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA)--A British chemicals mission was welcomed at a banquet here this evening given by Sun Jingwen, minister of the chemical industry. The mission is led by Mr. P.G. Hudson, under secretary of the Department of Industry of Britain.

Both Minister Sun and Mr. Hudson toasted to the friendship between the Chinese and British peoples and wished for greater cooperation and steady development of relations between chemical industry circles in China and Britain. The mission arrived in Beijing yesterday evening on a tour of China.

#### BRIEFS

XINHUA DELEGATION IN SPAIN--Madrid, Nov 3--A delegation of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (XINHUA) left here for home today after ending a friendly visit to Spain. The delegation, led by Mu Qing, deputy director of the agency, had visited Madrid, Barcelona, Seville and other cities. The Chinese journalists arrived in Spain on October 23 at the invitation of the EFE News Agency. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 3 Nov 79 OW]

BRITISH THEATER GROUP IN SHANGHAI--Shanghai, November 1--The Old Vic Theatre Company from Britain gave its Chinese premiere of Shakespeare's 'Hamlet' here yesterday evening. The three-hour performance ended with a lengthy ovation from the packed house. Yang Kai, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and other officials went on stage to congratulate the players. The municipal cultural bureau presented a basket of flowers to the company and bouquets to the principal actors. The company's director, Mr. Toby Robertson, and Derek Jacobi, who played Hamlet, threw their bouquets to the in response to their applause. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 1 Nov 79 OW]

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XINHUA CITES CEAUSESCU ON CHECKING POWER POLITICS

OW301638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 30 Oct 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, October 30 (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that efforts should be made to check power politics and the policy of threat of force in international relations, according to Romanian press reports. He made the remarks while answering questions put forward by the editor-in-chief of AL SAHAFI of Sudan recently.

President Ceausescu said all efforts should be exerted to alter the state of dividing the world into military blocs, to dissolve NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization and to establish ties among countries on the principle of confidence and cooperation. We must exert our efforts to ensure peaceful coexistence and respect the right of the people of each country to choose their own system without foreign interference, he said.

On the Middle East question he pointed out that redoubled efforts should be made to solve the issue of the Palestine people on the basis of the right to self-determination, including building of their own independent country. He stated that the unity among Arab countries should be strengthened and Israel be urged to observe the resolutions on its withdrawal from occupied territories adopted by the U.N. Security Council and General Assembly. He also answered questions in relation to dialogue among Arab, Africa and Europe.

ROMANIAN ORCHESTRA PERFORMS IN BEIJING AT START OF TOUR

Cultural Ministry Reception

OW051630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 5 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, November 5 (XINHUA)--The arrival of the "George Enescu" Philharmonic of the Socialist Republic of Romania here this afternoon was celebrated at a lively reception given in their honour by the Ministry of Culture this evening. The philharmonic is led by Professor Nicolae Calinoiu and will make a performance tour of Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

In a toast Vice-Minister of Culture Situ Huimin praised the creative ideological and artistic work done by the Romanian artists, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. He noted that this included the creative symphonic music with a rich national flavour.

Among those attending the reception were Zhang Haifeng, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Li Ligong, vice-chairman of the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Chinese musicians and Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and Mrs. Dumitrescu.

Beijing Performance

OW061650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpt] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA)--Romania's multi-national prize winner, the "George Enescu" Philharmonic Orchestra started its premiere at the "Red Tower" Auditorium here this evening with Chinese Composer Li Huanzhi's "Prelude to the Spring Festival." Tonight's performance was conducted by meritorious artist Mihai Brediceanu.

Among the audience of some 2,000 Chinese music lovers were Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-premier of the State Council, and Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.



## U.S. SUSPENDS AID TO BOLIVIA IN WAKE OF COUP

OW031542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 3 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 3 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Government yesterday decided to suspend all economic and military aid totalling 56 million U.S. dollars to Bolivia, Western news agencies quoted an announcement by the U.S. Department of State. U.S. State Department Spokesman Tom Reston said, "the forced change of (the Bolivian) Government was by non-constitutional means...(and) we deplore any disruption of the constitutional process there." The spokesman called the recent military coup in the South American country "a major step backwards". Reston said all aspects of Washington's relations with Bolivia, including "the nature of our diplomatic relations", are under review. "We do not intend to suspend or cut off 'food for peace' sales or any other humanitarian assistance," the spokesman said in a statement.

## XINHUA REVIEWS OPPOSITION TO BOLIVIAN COUP

OW041640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 4 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA)--Thousands upon thousands of people demonstrated in La Paz, capital of Bolivia, yesterday to protest against the military coup d'etat which had overthrown President Guevara, according to reports from La Paz. The demonstrators, most of whom young people, set up rock barricades on streets near the presidential palace. They shouted slogans demanding that the coup authorities step down. The troops opened fire. Dozens of people were wounded or killed.

After meeting on the same day with Colonel Alberto Natusch, who has become president after the coup, executive secretary of the one-million-strong Bolivian Workers' Organization Juan Lechin Oquendo declared that the general strike against the coup would continue till Natusch stepped down. The three-day-old nation-wide general strike has paralysed most of the economic activities in the country. Workers of the tin mines, a mainstay of the Bolivian economy, have joined the strike. The Bolivian Workers' Organization and 27 political parties and other organizations have formed an "anti-fascist committee for the defence of democracy".

In spite of the fact that Colonel Natusch had declared the parliament closed, anti-coup members of parliament broke through the cordon of tanks and armoured cars in front of the presidential palace and held parliamentary sessions in support of the ousted President Guevara. It is reported that Guevara and most of his ministers have continued to exercise their power "underground". A state of co-existence of two presidents and two commanders-in-chief of the armed forces has thus emerged in the country.

Observers in La Paz hold that the armed forces are an important factor which will influence the present political situation in Bolivia. Units of the armed forces in the capital and in some important military regions as well as the air force and the police are reportedly in support of the coup led by Colonel Natusch, but some military men are against the overthrow of the Guevara government. Some high-ranking officers have demanded the resignation of Natusch and appealed against possible "confrontation and bloodshed".

The latest news has it that some units of the armed forces who are opposed to Natusch have been attacking the presidential palace since last night and there are firings in La Paz.

BEIJING MUNICIPAL COURT REJECTS WEI JINGSHENG'S APPEAL

OWO61911 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA)--The Beijing Municipal High People's Court rejected the appeal by Wei Jingsheng and affirmed the original judgement at a public trial here today. This is the ruling of final instance and the accused has no further right to appeal.

Wei Jingsheng lodged an appeal against the judgement of first instance after the Beijing Intermediate People's Court sentenced him on October 16 to 15 years' imprisonment and no political rights for a further three years. He was convicted of supplying a foreigner with Chinese military intelligence and carrying out counter-revolutionary agitation.

The collegiate bench today consisted of Chief Judge Li Qingzhou, Judge Tang Zhanyun and Judge Tian Qingyun. Procurators Wang Yongjiang and Zhao Liming of the Beijing Municipal People's Procuratorate were public prosecutors. Liu Shufeng, a woman lawyer of the Beijing Lawyers' Association, was entrusted by Wei Jingsheng with his defence.

The trial of second instance began at 8:30 a.m. and ended at about twelve o'clock. The court heard the appeal lodged by Wei Jingsheng against the judgement of first instance, the indictment of the public prosecutors and defence by Wei Jingsheng and his advocate.

After two hours and a half, it was established that the ascertainment of facts and application of law in the original judgement were correct and the penalty discretion proper. Additional evidence was given to show that Wei Jingsheng had supplied the foreigner not only with the names of commanders of Chinese troops, the number of such troops, developments of battle and the number of casualties shortly after China launched her self-defensive counter-attack against the Vietnamese aggressors, but also with information about the date of a conference held by the Military Commission before the counter-attack began and the name of the leading official who presided over the conference.

Wei Jingsheng admitted these facts but denied that the information was secret. He also denied that he had agitated for the overthrow of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system, asserting that it was his right to freedom of speech to write and distribute articles.

Quoting the "Provisional Regulations Concerning the Safeguarding of State Secrets" issued by the Government Administration Council of the Central People's Government in 1951, the Public Prosecutor Wang Yongjiang said that the second article of the regulations stipulated that all national defence and military plans, measures for military construction, details of military establishments, designations, strength, equipment, defence works, movements and deployment of the armed forces were state secrets. The information provided to the foreigner by Wei Jingsheng came under this category.



The Constitution, the prosecutor said, stipulated that all citizens should strictly guard state secrets. Wei Jingsheng had served in the army for four years, yet he consciously provided the foreigner with top state secrets including information about a conference of the Military Commission. That was enough to constitute a crime.

The prosecutor read passages from Wei Jingsheng's articles which appeared in the journal EXPLORATIONS edited by him and pointed out that in these articles he calumniated Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought which was stipulated by the Constitution as the guiding principle of the People's Republic of China, vilified the dictatorship of the proletariat as "autocratic", "despotic", the socialist system as "feudal monarchism" and party and state leaders as "autocratic careerists". He called on people not to "serve as implements for modernization of the expansionist and careerist rulers", and "not to believe in the unity and stability preached by dictators" and urged that they "act and seize the power from the hands of these overlords". He also attacked the thirty years of the People's Republic of China, saying that "the people had been defrauded of their most precious power for decades!"

The prosecutor asserted that this was not helping to perfect the present social system or simply a case of raising criticism. Wei Jingsheng, he said, wanted to overthrow China's socialist system and the people's political power and this constituted the fundamental aim of his counter-revolutionary agitation. Citing the second article of the penal code against counter-revolutionaries, the prosecutor said that all counter-revolutionary criminals aiming at overthrowing the democratic power of the people and undermining the people's democratic cause should be punished accordingly.

The prosecutor also refuted Wei Jingsheng's absurdities about democracy and his charge that China's premier and vice-premiers and the Fifth National People's Congress were illegal. The prosecutor pointed out that to Wei Jingsheng everything in the People's Republic of China was illegal and that what he wanted was out-and-out egoistic democracy.

Democracy had a class character, the prosecutor said. In socialist China, there was extensive democracy, a democracy enjoyed by the overwhelming majority of the people. It was democracy under the protection of the Constitution. A handful of people who tried to sabotage the socialist revolution and construction should be denied democracy and every criminal should be punished according to law.

After the debate, the court was adjourned for a meeting of the collegiate bench and the conclusion reached by the collegiate bench was reported to the Judicial Committee for the final ruling.

When the court resumed, the chief judge announced the final ruling that the original sentence of 15 years' imprisonment and a further three years' deprivation of political rights passed by the court of the first instance was found to be correct according to the second article, Item 1 of the third article, Item 3 of the tenth article and Articles 16 and 17. The court ruled that Wei Jingsheng's appeal was groundless and should be rejected and the original sentence affirmed.

## GUANGMING RIBAO REPORTS DISCUSSION ON JURISPRUDENCE

HK301346 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 79 p 1 HK

[GUANGMING RIBAO report: "The Jurisprudence Group of the Beijing Area Academic Symposium in Celebration of the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of the PRC Enthusiastically Discusses the Experiences and Lessons and New Issues of Research in Jurisprudence"]

[Text] The jurisprudence group of the academic symposium in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC organized by social science circles in the Beijing area held enthusiastic discussions from 6 through 13 October on the experiences and lessons in the study of jurisprudence over the past 30 years and the new issues we are now facing.

The participants in the discussions first of all probed the cause of the destruction of our socialist legal system during the period when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were on the rampage. They held that questions concerning the political science and law fronts are closely related to the political and ideological lines, that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" pushed mistakes in our work to an extreme and that it was all under the influence of modern superstition, left-leaning trends of thought and the special privilege mentality that the mistakes in our work occurred. Modern superstition, left-leaning trends of thought and the special privilege mentality also constitute the fundamental resistance to our current efforts to practice the socialist legal system. Some comrades pointed out that the "six regulations for public security work" were the product of the combination of modern superstition, left-leaning trends of thought and the special privilege mentality. The basic reason lies in the fact that China is a country with only an autocratic tradition and without any democratic tradition. Due to the protracted rule of autocracy and the dominant position occupied by small production patriarchy over a long historical period, feudal ideology permeated almost all aspects of society. This has severely affected jurisprudence. Therefore, in some comrades' opinion, to practice the legal system it is imperative to wage a resolute struggle against the feudal autocratic ideology and make energetic efforts to eradicate the pernicious influence of feudal ideology.

The comrades held warm discussions on Comrade Ye Jianying's speech at the meeting in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC and noted that the statement that "there must be no privileges transcending party discipline and state laws" is very important. The comrades said that special privileges are a typical holdover of the feudal society, a major obstacle to the practice of the legal system and also a major danger that can lead to the destruction of the legal system. Whether laws are effective and whether they are trusted by the people depend on whether they can effectively combat privileges. Without the fight against privileges, there can be no democracy or the four modernizations and there can be no future for the nation either.

Some comrades said that although it is stated in the law that no privilege should be allowed, the law in reality has no binding force in matters concerning privileges. Some comrades held that special privileges mean rights outside the law or rights above the "law," and they propose that a new topic of study be established of the name "rights outside the law" or "rights above the law," particularly to study how to restrict and eliminate privileges.

Some comrades maintained that to promote the study of jurisprudence, there must be freedom of speech and political democracy. Other comrades said that in the field of jurisprudence study, the distinction between academic issues and political issues were obscured for many years. The policy of letting a hundred schools of thought contend was replaced by a policy of allowing one school of thought alone to have the say; academic contention was suppressed by administrative means; and the vitality of jurisprudence was hence impaired.

The comrades participating in the discussions particularly pointed out that the criticism of some jurisprudence viewpoints and other criticism of a number of comrades who upheld correct jurisprudence principles during the antirightist movement in 1957 marked a disaster for jurisprudence circles. Such criticisms negated the fruitful movement for judicial reforms during the early post-liberation period, shook the fundamental principles of the 1954 constitution, negated the principle laid down by the party's eighth congress concerning the strengthening of the legal system and led to a deluge of left-leaning trends of thought. At that time, correct principles, such as those of judicial independence, the lawyer system and all men being equal before the law, were considered erroneous and criticized; principles necessary for the socialist legal system were regarded as bourgeois stuff and criticized. Due to deliberate sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the development of left-leaning trends of thought reached monstrous proportions and the jurisprudence circles were subjected to an unprecedented catastrophe: research institutes were smashed, the jurisprudence ranks were disbanded, political science and law institutes and schools were closed down and relevant books and materials were wiped out. If we say that the economic front has undergone several ups and downs, it has been down all the way for the political science and law front from 1957 to the smashing of the "gang of four." The comrades stressed that we must draw the necessary lessons and guard against the repetition of past mistakes.

Some comrades held that there are objective laws governing the legal system in socialist society and whether or not we observe such laws has a direct bearing on the socialist construction. Before 1957 we paid attention to the need to abide by the laws governing the legal system in our work. As a result, society enjoyed a relatively high degree of stability at that time, the various aspects of the superstructure enjoyed relatively more harmonious relations and the economy developed at a relatively fast pace. On the other hand, when such laws were violated, society soon fell into a state of chaos, the contradictions among the various aspects of the superstructure developed unabated and the national economy inevitably suffered destruction. We were punished in this way after 1957 because we did not follow the laws governing the legal system.

Some comrades maintained that in our summation of our work in the legal system construction in the past 30 years, we should emphasize the period from 1957 to 1966.

Some comrades said that the basic change of the present class conditions in our country has posed a series of new problems for our jurisprudence study: Today, in our country, the category of the people has been enlarged and their qualities enhanced. This determines that our legal system should bear more character of the people's democracy, the targets of dictatorship should be gradually narrowed and the task of defending the people's democracy should become more pronounced. We must resolutely adhere to the unity between democracy and centralism. In other words, while opposing despotism, we must also oppose anarchism; we must earnestly study the way to safeguard modernization with the legal system and act according to objective economic laws.

The subjects of rule by law and rule by men as well as the question of whether law should be placed above everything else were also discussed at the symposium.

Some comrades firmly advocated rule by law and opposed rule by men. So far as "rule by men" was concerned, they maintained that it means that the country should be run by individuals who are in a privileged position or by the will of a handful of people. Some comrades criticized the "theory of rule by men." They pointed out that the "theory of rule by men" has stealthily replaced the concept of rule of the whole class with abstract rule by men, thereby covering up the class nature of the state. Some people said the "men" mentioned here referred to the ruling class, and that "rule by men" means the "rule" of the class.



This kind of explanation is feeble, because only by stressing "rule by law" can we avoid the rule of individuals within the class. Only thus can it be regarded as rule by law in the true sense. As for the theory of regarding "rule by men" as "rule" by the masses, obviously, if the rights of the people to be the masters of their own affairs have not been insured by the legal system, how can there be any "rule" by the masses? If we follow "rule by men," it means that individuals or the will of a handful of people are allowed to place themselves above the will of the class and the people. Practice has proven that such a theory is not acceptable. Therefore, under the socialist system, we can only pursue "rule by law," not "rule by men." The practice of "following rule by men, not rule by law" is liable to lapse into the practice of "observing the words of individuals, not of the law." In so doing, modern superstitions and feudal despotism will be encouraged. Therefore, "rule by men" should not be allowed any foothold. Otherwise, socialist "rule by law" will miscarry. Some comrades maintained that, looking at the problem from a historical point of view, there should generally be "rule by men" and "rule by law." It is wrong to stress "rule by men" only and neglect "rule by law" or vice versa. Some comrades did not agree with such a view. They held that confusing "legal system" with "law" is tantamount to confusing "rule by men" with the "rule of men." That is detrimental to the establishment of the authority of the rule by law and will only encourage the personality cult.

Some comrades maintained that we should build up the concept of "placing law above everything else." Placing proletarian law above everything else means "placing the people's will above everything else." To maintain the view which regards socialist law as the highest authority means that only the people's will can be regarded as the highest authority. No personal will is allowed to be placed above the law. However, some comrades opposed the theory of "placing the law above everything else." They held that law should command the highest authority, but it is wrong to "place the law above everything else." To them the theory of "placing the law above everything else" is, in fact, the same as "blindly trusting the law as omnipotent." The law is not omnipotent, after all.

Some comrades held that jurisprudence study is a science dealing with the law of contradiction between "order" and "confusion." "Order" should be used to prevent "confusion." Jurisprudence study is also a science for consolidating power. Law is a kind of tool for bringing about great order across the country. The country can be run well by the application of the law. Without law, the country will be thrown into confusion. "Order" is beneficial to the class in power, but "confusion" is harmful to the class. In the "confusion" created during the Cultural Revolution, it was not the enemy who was thrown into disorder, but ourselves. As a result, our country suffered a great calamity. The purpose of enacting legal provisions is to prevent, overcome, limit and impose sanctions upon certain "disorderly" behavior or phenomena. In a word, law must be used to prevent "disorder" and "bring about order."

The subject of democratic legislation was also discussed at the symposium. All the participants maintained that we should respect the legislative function of the organs of state power. In the meantime, we should also encourage the masses to take part in discussions concerning legislation. Legislative power belongs to the organs of state power, but this does not mean that citizens should be excluded from the process of making laws. Citizens must be actively encouraged to take part in the most extensive discussions concerning legislation.

During the discussions, some comrades proposed that we should exert our efforts to study criminology, especially juvenile delinquency.

After several days of discussion, the participating comrades maintained that we should continue to emancipate our minds and stick to the principle of taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth so as to gradually establish the theories of jurisprudence of our country and establish our jurisprudence system. We should study the new situations and solve new problems so the jurisprudence will serve the four modernizations still better.

#### ECONOMISTS DISCUSS PURPOSE OF SOCIALIST PRODUCTION

OW061237 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1448 GMT 2 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 2 November--What is the purpose of socialist production? On what basis should we proceed to plan and arrange socialist production? A number of economists and economic workers in the capital feel it is extremely important to really understand these questions theoretically and ideologically and to thoroughly eliminate the influence of "left" ideas in the economic sphere if we want to do a good job in the current readjustment of the national economy and accelerate the smooth development of socialist construction. They propose to launch extensive and in-depth discussions on these questions in economics circles and in newspapers and magazines.

Recently RENMIN RIBAO published a contributing commentator's article, "It Is Necessary To Really Understand the Purpose of Socialist Production," and an article by Yu Guangyuan "On the Question Regarding 'the Theory of the Goal of Socialist Economy,'" which drew the attention of Beijing's economic circles and many other comrades.

On 25 October, the Economics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Editorial Department of JINGUI YANJIU jointly held a discussion meeting on the question of the goal of the socialist economy. More than 20 economists and economic workers took part. The discussion meeting was presided over by Dong Fureng, deputy director of the Economics Institute.

At the meeting, economist Wang Huide expounded on the nature and tasks of economic work in our country, the starting point in formulating national economic plans and other questions. He pointed out that economic work falls within the scope of the party's work. Our party works for the interests of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people. Serving the people wholeheartedly is the only purpose of our party and government. If economic work deviates from serving the interests of all the people, it will lose its socialist character. Socialist production not only must fully insure the material benefits of all members of society, but must guarantee their free and all-round development. This is a basic principle repeatedly expounded by classic Marxist writers. If our economic work does not take this as its fighting goal, if we do not take fulfilling this goal as our sacred duty, it means that we are deviating from Marxism and neglecting our duty.

On the starting point in formulating national economic plans, Wang Huide said: For many years we did quite a few things subjectively and blindly and failed to act very well in accordance with objective laws, resulting in imbalances and lopsided development of the national economy. For a long time we had formed an economic structure centered on and serving the steel industry, a very large proportion of our heavy industry is self-serving, while the products needed by the people cannot be produced quickly. To act according to objective laws means first of all to act according to basic socialist economic laws. Therefore, in formulating national economic plans and arranging social production, we must as much as possible proceed from meeting the people's consumption requirements.

Economist Su Shaozhi said: The purpose of socialist production, in Lenin's words, is to "enable all workers to lead a most desirable and happy life." When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were on the rampage, any such talk would be denounced as "revisionism" and "exclusive stress on material benefits." This kind of "left" trend of thought manifest in the purpose of production has not been eliminated until now. Some comrades only go after output value and give no consideration to the purpose of production, thinking that the greater the production of large items and the higher the production targets the better. Some places go on expanding and refuse to curtail capital construction. Large amounts of national wealth are spent on projects that will not produce economic results for a long time to come. This is a major factor hindering efforts to quickly improve the people's living standards and, as a consequence, production also cannot be developed. We should explicitly suggest making improving the people's livelihood the purpose in developing production.

Economic workers Zhuang Jing, Xu Lu and Xu Gang pointed out: Unless the purpose of socialist production is clarified, it is difficult to do a good job in readjusting work. At present, to implement the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, the key is readjusting. The current readjustment is not an expediency but is aimed at basically solving the problem of working for construction in accordance with objective economic laws. Discussion of the theoretical question of "the purpose of socialist production" or "the goal of the socialist economy" surely will help everyone to better understand the readjustment task and solve the problem of what kind of guiding ideology to use in carrying out this readjustment.

Economist Yu Guangyuan, the last to speak, said: To implement the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, many things must be done, especially discussing the purpose of socialist production so as to clearly define the guiding ideology that the purpose of production is to meet the people's material and cultural needs. Our economic work should serve the people, and our economics is a people's economics. The class character and party spirit of Marxist political economy finds expression in China today primarily in that it provides scientific proof that the goal of socialist economy is to satisfy the people's material and cultural needs, and it provides a scientific basis for the ways and means to achieve this goal. All those who have the responsibility to lead economic work in various departments and areas must conscientiously study Marxist political economy and place the people's material and cultural needs above everything else in their own minds. Our national economic plan, as in the early post-liberation period, should include improving the people's livelihood and should set forth concrete requirements toward this end. Although our country's first 5-year plan gave top priority to developing heavy industry, it had a section devoted to improving the people's material and cultural living standards and set a number of specific goals. In Comrade Li Fuchun's report on the first 5-year plan for developing the national economy, it was clearly pointed out: "The supreme goal of the people's revolution and socialist construction is to constantly improve the people's material and cultural living standards." In the future, we may consider going even further and place this section above everything else, making it the starting point in considering the national economic plan as a whole. Probably this is something that cannot be done at once, but as soon as possible it should be made clear as a guiding ideology. At present, on the question of the goal of socialist economy, it seems that people's understandings are not completely identical. As to the idea of "production for production's sake," which has developed over a period of many years, some people think this is wrong and must be corrected, but there are others who do not think so. Whether there is "left" influence involved here is worth studying. However, practice has shown that because we ignored basic socialist economic laws, we have already been punished rather severely and are still being punished.



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Yu Guangyuan suggested that economic circles seriously study this question from all angles. All comrades attending the meeting supported the proposal and expressed the hope that the Economics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences will hold an academic forum to discuss the question.

#### RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF ENERGY CONSERVATION

OW041156 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1537 GMT 1 Nov 79 OW

["Full text" of 2 November RENMIN RIBAO editorial: "Firmly Grasp Energy Conservation as a Matter of Great Importance"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 November--Energy resources constitute an important material base for realizing the four modernizations and improving the people's standard of living. The energy issue is of strategic importance and is also of decisive importance to the realization of the four modernizations. The rate of development of the entire national economy depends, to a great extent, on how well the issue over energy resources is resolved.

China is rich in energy resources. Since liberation, tremendous achievements have been made in developing China's energy resources. However, because of the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," management of energy resources became chaotic, the effective utilization rate of heat energy was low and the loss and waste in coal, oil and electricity were shocking. Striving to conserve energy has become a prominent issue in the course of national economic development. If we do not have abundant energy resources, it will be impossible to undertake modernization construction on a gigantic scale.

In the period of readjusting the national economy and for a relatively long time to come, we must concentrate great efforts on energy production in order to promote development of such energy industries as coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity. Of course, the energy problem cannot be solved by developing energy resources alone; energy development and conservation must go hand in hand. At present, energy conservation and rational utilization of energy are the most effective, dependable ways of solving the contradiction in energy supply and demand. A very important task in the period of readjusting the national economy is to extensively mobilize the masses to conserve energy and supervise the rational utilization of energy.

Various countries of the world have paid attention to energy conservation, and China has a great potential in this respect. According to an investigation by departments concerned, China's current effective energy utilization rate is only 28 percent, about half that of industrially developed countries. If China's fuel utilization rate can be raised 2 percent, this would annually equal the thermal heat of 12 million dun of standard coal. According to an investigation on thermal utilization in 27 key steel mills conducted by the Ministry of Metallurgy in 1978, their coal consumption per dun of steel, calculated by comparing Japanese mills of similar calibre, was over 600 kilograms higher than Japan's 1977 national average. This means that, based on Japan's consumption level, the thermal energy consumed at present in producing 30 million dun of steel in China could produce 50 million dun of steel. At present, the unit consumption of coal and electricity in nearly half of China's enterprises is still higher than their previous lowest levels, while the average unit consumption for some products and in some enterprises increased in the first half of this year over that of the same period of last year. In China, the waste in fuel oil is very serious. More than 65 percent of this waste comes from heating boilers with oil. This situation must not be allowed to continue.

Since the downfall of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee and the State Council, paying great attention to the energy issue, have issued instructions on speeding up development of energy resources, on strengthening the multi-purpose utilization of energy and on raising the energy utilization rate. With regard to the development and utilization of energy, the policy of simultaneously developing coal, petroleum, natural gas production and hydroelectric power, with emphasis on coal production, has been resolutely implemented; and the utilization, management and conservation of energy have been firmly grasped. This has effectively promoted the development of energy resources and energy conservation throughout the country. In various areas, good experiences in conserving energy have been achieved and a number of advanced units and individuals in energy conservation have emerged. The State Council has decided to hold extensive and deepgoing "first energy-saving month" activities throughout the country this November, with particular emphasis on the industrial and communications fronts. It has also decided to hold similar activities once a year from now on and to make this a permanent system.

Energy conservation has a close relationship with all enterprises, government offices, schools, army units, shops, production teams and even individuals. We must act immediately and enthusiastically plunge ourselves into the "energy-saving month" activities. We must strive to conserve every jin of coal, every drop of oil, every kilowatthour of electricity and every liter of water, and we must foster a new habit and ethic of regarding energy conservation as glorious and energy wastefulness as shameful.

The fundamental purpose of conserving energy is to continually raise the effective utilization rate of energy and to achieve the greatest possible economic results with the least possible energy consumption.

In the first 9 months of this year, Shanghai's industrial production increased 7.7 percent over the same period of last year, but its industrial power consumption rose 3.2 percent over the same period of last year; its industrial fuel consumption dropped 1.6 percent, of which coal consumption dropped 0.5 percent, and fuel oil decreased 4.7 percent. From January through September of this year, Nanjing's industrial production rose 9 percent over that of the same period of last year, but more than 120 million kilowatthours of electricity, 130,000 dun of coal and 14,000 dun of oil were conserved. The experience of the two municipalities of Shanghai and Nanjing, as well as that of advanced areas and units, and the experience of the world's industrially developed countries show that if scientific management is strengthened and effective utilization and conservation of energy is firmly grasped, it is entirely possible to quickly cut consumption.

We must reduce fuel and power consumption by a considerable amount. First of all, we must resolutely fulfill this year's tasks of conserving coal, oil and electricity and insure the growth of industrial production and the national economy in the next 2 months. Next year, production of coal, petroleum and electricity and capital construction will be maintained at this year's production level, but some will increase a little. Next year, the whole nation must resolutely strive to save 5 percent of coal, 10 percent of oil and 3 percent of electricity so as to insure rapid national economic development. All areas, enterprises and units should not only have an annual energy conservation plan but should also have a long-term energy-saving plan and idea.

Launching the "energy-saving month" activities, it is necessary to fully mobilize the masses, extensively publicize the importance of energy conservation among them, sum up experiences, expose problems, commend the advanced and strive to make everyone consciously take part in energy-saving activities. At present, a large number of leading comrades lack understanding of the importance and urgency of the rational utilization and conservation of energy.

Some comrades have not yet put energy conservation on their meeting agenda. The Ministry of Metallurgy recently called managers of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, the Benxi Iron and Steel Company and the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company and the number one leaders of the Shanghai and Tianjin metallurgical bureaus to a meeting to discuss the energy issue. At the meeting, no one could give the energy consumption per dun of steel in his enterprise.

For a long time we concentrated only on energy production and neglected energy conservation, knowing how to obtain fuel from higher authorities while giving no thought to the multipurpose and effective utilization of energy. Now is the time to thoroughly change this attitude. Leading comrades in charge of economic work should particularly try to greatly increase their understanding of the rational utilization and conservation of energy. Otherwise, our economy cannot develop rapidly and successfully on the basis of readjustment.

In promoting energy conservation, we must not pursue a superficially grand and spectacular activity; we must work enthusiastically and in a down-to-earth way rather than make a lot of fanfare. First of all, we must clearly understand the present state of energy utilization and the reasons for energy waste. Leading cadres should conscientiously check on and discover the reasons.

According to an investigation, energy consumption in the chemical industry is high. A greater part of it has been caused by poor management in the utilization of thermal energy. Take the Yanshan general petrochemical plant in Beijing as an example. The plant's technology and equipment are comparatively advanced, but because of poor multipurpose utilization of thermal energy, loss and waste have been serious. In 1977 the plant's 39,000 dun of petroleum alkene was burned like a "heavenly lamp." If this amount of petroleum alkene were used as civil fuel, it could supply the needs of 160,000 households for a year. Application of high-pressure steam through reduction of pressure has also been very wasteful. For example, it is possible to install a reverse-pressure generating unit of 42,000-kilowatt capacity to generate electricity by utilizing the difference in the pressure of the plant's **high-pressure steam**. Electricity thus generated is sufficient to supply 60 percent of the current electricity needs of the plant. If this is used in combination with thermal power, the utilization rate of fuel will more than double, and this will result in a savings of more than 70,000 dun of fuel oil a year. In addition, the waste caused by incomplete facilities and by using equipment in a similar way to making a big horse pull a small cart has also been serious.

The phenomenon of wasting energy such as that at the Yanshan general petrochemical plant has also occurred in varying degrees and even to a greater extent in other trades and enterprises. Of course, the causes were different. Backward production technology and poor technical equipment were among them. But the main cause was poor management, negligence in practicing conservation, failure to allot energy consumption quotas and lack of a proper means for calculating the amount of energy consumed as well as of a strict system of responsibility for overseeing that there is no waste in consuming energy.

All areas, enterprises and units should conscientiously conduct general surveys on the consumption of coal, oil, gas, water and other energy resources, do a good job in maintaining a comprehensive balance in the consumption of heat energy, gain a clear understanding of the present conditions of utilizing energy, find the causes of waste and take effective measures for making improvements. It is necessary to establish and improve strict energy management systems and supply fuel and electricity upon showing allotment coupons. To manage the consumption of fuel and electricity well, it is absolutely necessary to abolish the system of signing contracts on using electricity, gas and water and other similarly irrational systems like "eating in the canteen the same as everyone else."



It is necessary to assign strict fixed consumption quotas to cover the allotment of fuel and electric power for the production of each and every kind of product, for every assembly line and for every work section or squad. To tap the potential in the conservation of energy, we should sort out the original records of consumption, improve the measuring gauges, meters and the necessary testing devices and see that every work section or squad has its own records and that such records are checked monthly.

Use and conservation of energy should be rational and scientific. To implement this idea, it is necessary to sum up experience through practice, formulate a series of correct principles, policies, methods and measures for exploiting and utilizing our energy resources and see that this series is suited to the conditions of our country. Factories, mines and other enterprises should cooperate with colleges and universities or scientific research departments in an effort to step up scientific research in the utilization of energy. Our country has no knowledge in this field of research. It is therefore imperative to organize a group of persons to conduct investigation and study as soon as possible, choose a number of topics and carry out cooperation in this research field.

All areas should attach importance to popularizing energy conservation techniques and adopt as soon as possible advanced equipment and production technology that are highly efficient and consume less energy. In those cities and industrial centers where conditions permit, we may consider the possibility of concentrating the supply of heating energy and of supplying gas to urban residents. We must concretely step up training of energy technicians, establish a necessary assessment system, award those who are outstanding in conserving fuel and electricity and spend a certain proportion of energy conservation expenditures in the form of cash awards as stipulated by the state.

Turning out poor quality products constitutes the greatest waste of fuel, electricity and raw materials. Enterprises that consume less than others and turn out better quality products welcomed by consumers should have priority in securing fuel and electricity supplies. Those that consume more and turn out inferior quality and unwelcome products should be ordered to make improvements within a certain period or close down. While striving to increase production, the industrial departments of coal, petroleum and electric power should take the lead in practicing economy and reduce their own consumption of energy.

#### JOINT FORUM ON FOREIGN TRADE MANAGEMENT ENDS

HK061138 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Nov 79 HK

[Text] A joint forum on China's foreign trade management sponsored by the PRC Ministry of Foreign Trade and the UN Economic and Social Committee for the Asia and Pacific zone concluded the day before yesterday. This forum was attended by high-ranking trade officials from 15 countries and regions in the Asia and Pacific region. It opened in Shanghai on 17 October and continued in Guangzhou later.

Responsible persons and experts from the PRC Ministry of Foreign Trade, the College of Foreign Trade and the customhouse, the China Civil Aviation General Administration and the Chinese People's Insurance Company made 12 reports on special topics including the principles and policies on foreign trade in our country. Representatives of various countries delivered speeches on problems of trade and cooperation in the Asian and Pacific region.

Through this forum and visits to the Chinese export commodities fair which is being held in Guangzhou, economic cooperation between our country and the countries in the Asia and Pacific region has been promoted.



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On the evening of the day before yesterday, Huang Jingbo, vice chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, gave a farewell banquet for the friends of trade circles in various countries.

#### GONGREN RIBAO URGES DISCUSSING TRADE UNION'S ROLE

OW200759 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 20 Oct 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA)--Today's WORKERS' DAILY urges its readers to join in a discussion on how trade unions should act as an important representative of the workers.

A frontpage letter by the paper's Editorial Department to its readers notes that trade unions have become active since the National T.U. Congress held in October last year. But, it says, the development is uneven and in some places trade union organizations are inoperative.

It is necessary to check up on past trade union work against its results and on this basis analyse the present situation and existing problems, the letter says. The aim is to distinguish between right and wrong so that all trade union organizations can act as representatives of the workers, speaking on their behalf and working in their service.

#### EDUCATED YOUTH TO BE SHIFTED FROM COMMUNES TO COLLECTIVE FARMS

OW021351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 2 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA)--Over one million middle school graduates now working in the countryside have been organized to run 30,000 collective farms, instead of being scattered throughout the people's communes. This is a major change in the work of settling the five million city youth now working in the countryside. All will gradually be shifted to collective farms.

The young people working on collective farms receive double or more the amount of pay received in people's communes and living standards are almost the same level as in cities.

The office in charge of educated youth under the State Council recently called a meeting to discuss experiences in this work first in Benxi, Liaoning Province and then moved on to Xiangtan in Hunan. The meetings were held in these two places because there are prosperous collective farms in the suburbs of these cities. Some of these farms have become the chief provider of grain, fruit and other non-staple food for the cities and are gradually becoming satellite towns.

China has to provide work for over 3 million middle school graduates every year. Though some employment can be found in the cities, about a million young people are left jobless and are given the option of settling in the countryside.

Generally speaking there are four kinds of collective farms:

Those run by urban factories, enterprises, rural people's communes or production brigades, pooling funds, land and installations;

Those run individually by government organizations, enterprises in places where land is plentiful;

Those run by people's communes or production brigades who can afford to do so;

Those on smaller scale run by educated youths themselves in the form of an agriculture-industry-commerce company.

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The funds for investment come primarily from state loans, and the 500 yuan per capita given by the state to each middle school graduate. The rest is made up by the factories which sponsor the farms. So far, government enterprises have allotted no less than ten thousand million yuan to the farms run by young people.

Each of these farms accomodate from several score to two thousand people. The principle of to each according to his work is applied and the average annual income ranges from 200 to 500 yuan. Food costs around one hundred yuan per person while housing and medical expenses are free. The young people working at the red flag farm near Xiangtan city get an annual average wage of 450 yuan by working 8 hours a day with regular holidays. Wedding, maternity and sick leave are given with full pay. Films, T.V., sports, libraries and evening classes are provided for spare time activities.

There are 166 such collective farms with 12,000 educated youth in the suburb of Benxi, a coal mining city in Liaoning. These farms are now running at a profit and have begun to repay the funds invested by city enterprises. Three million yuan compensation has been paid to the rural people's communes and production brigades for land and farm tools. The Benxi City government is very optimistic about the future of these farms and finds them a partial solution to the problem of over-population and unemployment of youth.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS JIEFANGJUN BAO ARTICLE ON ULTRALEFT POISON

OW271218 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1142 GMT 26 Oct 79 OW

["Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 26 October report on "major points" of a JIEFANGJUN BAO 20 October commentator's article: "Study the Speech and Eradicate the Ultraleftist Poison in the Economic Sphere"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 October--Under the title "Only by Eradicating the Ultraleft Poison Can Economic Work March Forward," RENMIN RIBAO on 26 October frontpages a report recounting the major points of a commentator's article published by JIEFANGJUN BAO on 20 October entitled "Study the Speech and Eradicate the Ultraleft Poison in the Economic Sphere."

The commentator's article points out: The pernicious influence of the ultraleft line, the greatest obstacle blocking our way, must be eradicated, and the eight-character principle on readjusting the national economy must be resolutely implemented before our economic work can make big strides.

The commentary says: Although we have already greatly criticized the ultraleft line since the crushing of the "gang of four," the serious internal injuries caused by the ultraleft line cannot be cured in a short time as a serious illness cannot be cured by a few medical prescriptions. In the economic sphere, the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line is far from being completely eradicated and it still stubbornly persists in various ways. This requires us to do some sterilization work through penetrating criticism.

Under the new conditions, expression of the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line in the economic sphere also has new characteristics. At present this pernicious influence is mainly expressed in the following manner:

The mental bondage that "class struggle is the key link" still obsesses some people. The situation of substituting economic activities with armchair politics and considering political work and economic work as "two layers of skin" [liang ceng pi 0357 1461 4122] remains unchanged, the focus of work still has not been changed and production and construction still have not been regarded as the central tasks.

Some people are haunted by the "spirit is almighty" and "the theory of the unique importance of willpower," by the habits of doing things subjectively regardless of objective conditions and by such ultraleft slogans as "the furnace's high output is proportional to the people's audacity and "do not be afraid of what cannot be done, be afraid of what has not been thought of." As a result, what apparently cannot be done is done in a reckless and brutal way, the objective economic law has been seriously violated and manpower and material resources are seriously wasted.

Some people still crave an impractical high output target. They call the high target a question of principle and understanding and call the low target a question of line and politics. Some people are passive and skeptical toward the readjustment of the national economy. They lack enthusiasm to take the overall situation into consideration, and they are obsessed with departmentalism. As a result, production of goods which are already in full or excessive supply cannot be cut and production of goods which are in short supply cannot be increased, and the maladjustment in our national economy has remained the same for a long time.

Some people unilaterally stress "tapping potential" and ignore renovation and reformation. And because they only pay attention to immediate interests and not to long-range ones and because of acts which are similar to draining the pond to get all the fish and killing the goose that lays the golden egg, the cash we have earned has been squandered, our equipment has been abused and our supplies are depleted. They even equate such practices to "one energetic drive after another."

Some people have put our policy of self-reliance in an antagonistic position to our importation of advanced foreign technology. These people hate to see us studying advanced foreign experiences and technology, our development of foreign trade and adoption of other correct measures needed for accelerating the four modernizations. They are obsessed with all sorts of worries and maintain that all this is contrary to the policy of self-reliance. Some people even consider this as "Westernization" and "a tendency toward capitalism."

Some people have confused moral standards with economic law. These people unilaterally emphasize the communist attitude of working gratis, substitute the socialist principle of "to each according to his work" with egalitarianism and equate "more pay for more work" with "putting money in command" and "revisionism." As a result, those who work and those who do not get similar pay. The same applies with those who work more and those who work less and with those who work well and those who work poorly. The masses' enthusiasm is dampened by this style of "eating from the same pot and taking more than they need."

In the course of implementing the policies concerning cadres and intellectuals, ultraleft thinking such as the theory of the unique importance of class origin and the theory of blood lineage still play a role to varying degrees. Many experts with real ability and learning have neither been put in important positions nor promoted as they should be. As they are excluded from leading bodies at various levels, they cannot fully display their enthusiasm for socialism.

The pernicious influence of anarchism and bourgeois factionalism still exists. Some people have disturbed enterprise management, upset the order of production, thus preventing normal production because they sought ultra-democracy, violated rules and regulations and disregarded stability and unity.

This shows that the consequences of the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line in the economic field are very serious. Unless we penetratingly criticize the ultraleft line and eliminate its pernicious influence, we will be unable to act according to economic law, truly implement the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement in the economy, bring about fast and proportionate economic development according to plan or attain the splendid goal of accomplishing the four modernizations.

To eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line and restore order on the economic front, we must wage a serious struggle, because our tasks are arduous and we are bound to encounter resistance. We should not underestimate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line, nor should we underrate the resistance to our efforts to eliminate it.

The commentary analyzes various acts of some cadres in economic work who have worn mental shackles put on them by the "gang of four" for a long time and are ideologically semi-ossified. The commentary points out that the problem with the majority of them is one of ideological understanding and that they require restudy and reeducation.

The commentary stresses: What is worth our serious attention is the resistance from some persons who persistently adhere to the viewpoint of the "whatevers" while leading economic work. Under the pretext of "holding high the great banner," they oppose and resist the general and specific policies formulated by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and describe these policies as "abandoning the key link, departing from the line and making a right turn." They assume a negative attitude toward the criticism of the ultraleft line and make every effort to nitpick at the correct measures for eliminating chaos and restoring order in the economic field.

When you want to shift the stress of the work to the four modernizations, they will say: "Class struggle, which is the key link, should not be abandoned." When you want to readjust the economy, they will ask you in disapproval: "Can you disregard 'taking steel as the key link'?" When you want to enhance the power of decisionmaking of the enterprises, they will criticize you for "disrupting the unified and centralized leadership." When you want to increase profits and accumulation and uphold the principle of to each according to his work, they say that you are "putting profits in command" and using "material incentives." When you want to implement the policies on the intellectuals and give important positions to specialized technical cadres and experts, they accuse you of "departing from class line" and "relying solely on experts in running factories." When you want to import advanced foreign technology, they will attack you for "turning capitalist."

They look very revolutionary, but in fact they are only creating trouble. If we must act according to their propositions, we can hardly take one step, let alone accelerate the four modernizations. These ultraleft fanatics are small in number but they are powerful. In the past, most of them quite closely followed the practices of the "gang of four" and did things to the detriment of the party and the people. So far they have not fundamentally changed their stand and viewpoint, fearing that they may lose what they have if they criticize the ultraleft line and take action to restore order. We must not be confused by their high-sounding words. We must resolutely overcome their interference. Only thus can we penetratingly criticize the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," eliminate their pernicious influence in the economic field and advance in big strides toward the accomplishment of the four modernizations.



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The commentary says: To win the battle to eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line in the economic field, we must pay attention to three links: studying well Comrade Ye Jiangying's National Day speech, conducting a deep discussion on the criterion of truth as a makeup lesson and strengthening leadership.

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HK050957 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 79 p 3 HK

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BEIJING MEETING DISCUSSES DEMANDS ON NEWSPAPERS

HK311427 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct 79 p 1 HK

[Report: "Strengthen Affinity to the People, Promote Truthfulness and Display Militancy--Journalism Group of Beijing Area Academic Symposium in Celebration of the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of PRC Discusses Demands on Newspapers"]

[Text] The journalism group symposium sponsored by the social sciences circles of the Beijing area in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China was held from 6 to 13 October. More than 50 people attended the symposium, including representatives from various press units in the capital, the Press Institute under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Department of Journalism of the People's University as well as some veterans of press circles and veteran newspapermen.

At the symposium, the comrades reviewed the experiences and lessons drawn from the journalism in our country during the past 30 years, with special emphasis on the problems concerning the party spirit and affinity of our newspapers to the people. Our comrades pointed out: Our newspapers belong to the party and the people. They are the mouthpieces of the party and the people. They are imbued with both party spirit and affinity to the people. Party spirit finds expression in affinity to the people. Should it be regarded as party spirit any longer? Therefore, our newspapers should fully reflect the demands and desire of the people, so that our newspapers will carry the voice of the people and make the people's voice an immense force of public opinion. In so doing, our newspapers will play their essential and tremendous supervisory role for the party and the state.

Some comrades pointed out: Since the latter half of the 1950's, party newspapers were unduly regarded as tools for the leadership of the party committees, but the role of the party newspapers in speaking on behalf of the people was basically neglected. Newspapers only gave the people a dressing down, but never conversed with them in a friendly way. They rarely reflected the people's voice. In their speeches, these comrades said Stalin regarded newspapers as the conveyor belt of the party to keep in touch with the masses. However, for a fairly long period, our conveyor belt only moved downwards, not upwards. It failed to play its full role of conveying. Upon orders, our reporters frequently gathered material on typical cases, one after another. [paragraph continues]

But they seldom grasped the whole situation, they failed to examine popular feelings and they neglected the destitution of the people's livelihood. Even if they knew a little, our reporters did not dare to write any report on such things. Even if they did write about them, our newspapers did not dare to publish the reports. Therefore, our newspapers seriously cut themselves off from reality and the masses and greatly impaired their affinity to the people. Some comrades said that during the time that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were running amuck, the party newspapers simply became the gang's newspapers and the people's voice could hardly be heard from them. They were full of various anti-people and counterrevolutionary clamors. It was the darkest aspect of the press history of our party.

Some comrades said: In the past we held that the role of newspapers was to transmit party policies to the masses in a prompt and direct way. This was a correct but not an inclusive view. In 1948, a responsible member of the central authorities delivered a speech to a north China journalist group. He repeatedly stressed that newspapers should truly reflect the real conditions and the people's voice and that reporters should be allowed to inspect the work of the party and speak the words which the people wanted to but did not dare or were not willing to speak. His speech correctly explained the role of the newspapers from another aspect. It was an important historical document for the journalism of our party.

Some comrades pointed out that free discussions should be launched in the newspapers. Newspapers should become an instrument that insures the freedom of speech of the people and a forum of the people. In so doing, not every viewpoint of every article published in the newspapers should be regarded as the viewpoint of the party. Only thus will it help to encourage people to think things out for themselves and promote the policy of letting a hundred schools of thought contend. Some comrades stressed that to bring the initiative and creativity of the newspaper workers into full play, newspapers should be allowed to retain their relative independence under the leadership of the party committee. One comrade fully agreed with this view. He said that, judging from practice, the reports on martyr Zhang Zhixin had effected a breakthrough, because they were not written on orders. He added that even if our reports are obstructed, we should stick to them as long as they represent the truth.

While discussing the subject that "newspapers are the tools of class struggle," some comrades maintained that the idea was acceptable under certain historical conditions and within a certain scope. However, the social role of newspapers is tremendous. In those years, XINHUA RIBAO fought against the Kuomintang in Chongqing. It was, of course, a class struggle. However, even then, class struggle was not the entire content of newspapers. After the liberation, especially after the completion of the three reforms and with the nonexistence of the landlord class and bourgeoisie as classes, we should no longer emphasize that newspapers are instruments for class struggle. Practice after 1957 has proved that such emphasis is liable to enlarge class struggle, neglect the role of the economic base and sabotage the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." In such a way, the scientific spirit and the informative and entertaining characteristics of the newspapers are liable to be negated. As a result, an adverse effect will be produced. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" further put forth the view that newspapers should become the tools of the proletarian dictatorship, which led to all-round dictatorship over the proletariat. A still more adverse effect was thus produced.

All the participants maintained that 3 years after the smashing of the "gang of four," newspapers have again restored and developed the fine tradition of the party newspapers. The papers are now being run in a better and more vigorous way than at any time in the past 30 years. Some comrades said that with the shift of the focus of our work, newspapers should strengthen their dissemination of modern scientific knowledge so as to promote the enhancement of the scientific and cultural levels of the whole nation and serve the four modernizations still better.

The participating comrades also discussed the role of criticism and self-criticism by the party newspapers. These comrades pointed out that practicing criticism and self-criticism is a fine tradition of our party newspapers. Shortly after the founding of new China, our newspapers basically carried forward and promoted this fine tradition. In the early 1950's, the central authorities twice issued documents concerning criticism and self-criticism of the newspapers. The documents stressed that newspapers should not report only good news and ignore bad and that newspapers should meddle in life and expose the dark side of things. At that time, our newspapers were full of vigor, vitality and militancy. However, after the anti-rightist campaign launched in 1957, the situation changed and almost all newspapers were identical in opinion, appearance and language. We could see no more criticism and self-criticism by the newspapers. All the participants maintained that practicing criticism and self-criticism is one of the party's three important styles of work. If the party newspapers fail to practice criticism and self-criticism, their militancy will be weakened. Therefore, it is absolutely wrong to give up this practice. All the participants heartily agreed with the following two sentences: A newspaper which fails to practice criticism and self-criticism should not be regarded as a good newspaper; a party committee which fails to lead the newspapers to practice criticism and self-criticism should not be regarded as a good party committee.

At the symposium, the comrades also talked about the need to unfold criticism in the newspapers and the difficulty in doing so. They pointed out that it is difficult to hit either at "big shots" or "small potatoes." Some comrades maintained that we cannot wait until someone else hacks out a way; we must blaze a trail by displaying the dauntless fighting spirit and hacking our way through the difficulty. Some comrades feared that the enemy would exploit our criticisms. On this, one question must be asked: Why do you not fear that the enemy will exploit our failure to criticize, and gloat over it?

Some comrades pointed out that integrating theory with practice, maintaining close contact with the masses and unfolding criticism and self-criticism are our party's three major styles of work; they form part of our party's fine traditions and are three major and effective weapons for running our newspapers well. However, due to sabotage by the left-leaning trends of thought, we failed for years to pass on such fine traditions. We must now educate young journalists in our party's fine traditions and make up this missed lesson.

During the discussion, the comrades also talked about truthfulness in news. They held that emphasizing truthfulness in news is also a fine tradition of our party in running its newspapers. The party's scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts and its sense of political responsibility expressed in its efforts to be responsible to the people demand truthfulness in our news reporting. During the Yanan period when the party was undergoing an inner-party rectification movement against subjectivism, we waged a struggle against false reporting and "empty talks in the guise of objectivity." This deserves to be fully recounted in history. Our newspapers on the whole carried forward this tradition from the founding of the PRC up to 1957. After that year, however, the newspapers on several occasions repeated the mistake of false reporting. In 1958, under the influence of voluntarism, boasting and exaggeration prevailed in our newspapers.  
[paragraph continues]



Such a style of work caused damage to socialist construction, adversely affected the people's livelihood and led to very serious consequences. This is a bitter lesson not to be forgotten. The viewpoint of "making facts serve politics" trumpeted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" asserted that news reports could be produced in the same way as rumors. This viewpoint is by no means shared by socialist journalism and can only be found in Goebbels-style fascist journalism.

Participants in the symposium unanimously expressed more for the establishment of a society of journalism for conducting scientific research in the laws governing journalism. Some comrades also suggested that a law on journalism be enacted so that the journalist will be kept within its bounds and at the same time will be protected by it.

#### RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES CONTROVERSIAL SHORT STORY

HK051131 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Ding Zhenhai [0002 2182 3189] and Zhu Bing [2612 0365]: "A Good Work Promoting the Four Modernizations--Also Commenting on 'Plant Director Qiao Assumes Office' and Debating With Comrade Zhao Ke [0664 3784]"]

[Excerpts] After the publication of Comrade Jiang Zilong's new work "Plant Director Qiao Assumes Office," RENMIN RIBAO, GUANGMING RIBAO, JIEFANG RIBAO, WEN HUI BAO, GONGREN RIBAO, WENYI BAO and other newspapers and magazines all published commentaries warmly affirming this short story. The emergence of this work marks a new breakthrough in the creation of short stories in our country since the smashing of the "gang of four." The originality of its ideological content and form of expression shows that our country has made new headway in the writing of short stories. It is both natural and right that it should be warmly received by the literary and art circles and people in every quarter.

On 12 September, Tianjin RIBAO published an article by Comrade Zhao Ke entitled "Commenting on the Story 'Plant Director Qiao Assumes Office'" (Zhao's article for short), which talked about the story as if it were devoid of any merit. It not only denied that the story was a good work on the four modernizations, but it regarded the story as reversing the correct decisions made during the exposure-criticism-investigation movement.

#### I

"Plant Director Qiao Assumes Office" reflects the contradiction and struggle arising from our country's four modernizations. Although it does not directly describe the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," it deeply exposes the disaster they brought to China and reveals how their pernicious influence destroyed, corrupted, benumbed and poisoned people's minds, a situation which poses a serious obstacle to the realization of the four modernizations.

Many of the social phenomena described in the story are a common sight, and our comrades are accustomed to them. However, Comrade Jiang Zilong spotted them with keen insight, wrote them into his story with "the courage of a true artist" and mercilessly exposed and castigated them so that people could see their ugly features and the harm that had been done. From the concrete descriptions in the story, we can clearly see that all these phenomena and the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" are closely linked and not "practically unrelated," as Zhao Ke said in his article. It is also groundless for Zhao Ke to attribute the root cause of confusion to "the ideological emancipation movement."

The fast changing political situation of the Cultural Revolution produced a group of ignorant and incompetent opportunists like Ji Shen in the story. These people knew nothing about the four modernizations but were quite adept at establishing connections. They were incompetent but somehow managed to win promotions. These people played a bigger role in holding back and sabotaging the four modernizations than did those bureaucrats who were paid and did no work. This image created by Comrade Jiang Zilong is lifelike and hit the present malpractices on the head. However, out of certain considerations, Zhao's article shows exceptional kindness toward Ji Shen who was criticized in the story. It even sings praises to him, saying: When Ji Shen was working at the cadre school, "he made things easy for the veteran cadres, which showed that he had not hired himself out to Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' and still cherished class feelings for the veteran cadres." However, the author seems to have forgotten that the so-called "class feeling" should not be taken as a commodity which can be bartered away. Ji Shen is precisely such a speculator, who attempts to make big profits with this small capital.

## II

"Plant Director Qiao Assumes Office" is also unique in its portrayal of characters. Instead of describing people in a stereotyped and generalized way, it strives to proceed from living reality to mold lifelike images.

Xi Wangbei was once a rebel leader who made the mistake of buffeting a veteran cadre in dealing with the question of Qiao Guangpu. The author does not mold this character according to the formula in vogue. Instead, he describes the shortcomings and weaknesses of this character and his special characteristics as a product of the times in their true colors. This makes the image of Xi Wangbei stand out from the rest of the rebel leaders portrayed in other works exposing the "gang of four" and gives it new ideological content and practical meaning.

There are plenty of people like Xi Wangbei in various departments and units. How should we deal with people like them? The first way is to topple them with ulterior motives as Ji Shen did. The second way is to disregard personal grudges, adopt the method of watch and help and muster all positive factors to fight for the four modernizations as Qiao Guangpu did. From descriptions in the story, we can see that although the baldheaded Section Chief Wang and others were his former subordinates, Qiao Guangpu did not give them much credit because all they ever thought about was to "resume their former posts or, even better, to be promoted." Instead, he showed faith in Xi Wangbei, in spite of the fact that Xi was a former foe and had made mistakes during the Cultural Revolution, because he saw in him his enthusiasm for the four modernizations and his ability.

## III

Qiao Guangpu, the protagonist in the story "Plant Director Qiao Assumes Office," is a typical pathbreaker in the new Long March carefully portrayed by Comrade Jiang Zilong.

In the story, Qiao Guangpu is described as a pathbreaker who works for the four modernizations and who stands ahead of his time in the struggle to shift the focus of our party's work to modernization. He thinks of the four modernizations as his task and willingly gives up a "lucrative post" envied by many to be the director of an electrical motors plant which had serious and long-standing problems.

The story describes Qiao Guangpu as a proletarian hero who is always true to his word and resolute in his deeds, frank and unreserved and as good as his word. As soon as he assumes office, he goes to the workshops to conduct investigations and studies and adopts the right measures for the right problem. He is strict and fair in meting out rewards and punishments, quick in making decisions and resolute in implementing policies. He reshuffles the leading group and carries out appraisal and assessment among the cadres and workers. Before long, he turns the lifeless electrical motors plant into a unit bustling with activity.

Of course, Qiao Guangpu is by no means a perfect hero. As described in the story, he is bold and resolute and dares to think, act, take things into his hands and exercise management. However, he is sometimes rather impetuous and careless in handling people and things. This explains why he relies so heavily on Shi Gan to help and remind him of these matters. Contrary to the "gang-style literature and art" which "gave prominence to three things" and "portrayed lofty and perfect images," the author described Qiao Guangpu as a human being. He did not willfully elevate or deify him. This is what makes the story a success. However, Zhao's article disregards the facts and completely negates Qiao Guangpu, alleging that the image of Qiao is "a so-called 'No 1 hero' created in accordance with the 'gang-style literature and art.'" In Zhao Ke's opinion, Qiao Guangpu not only is not a hero who devotes himself to the four modernizations; he is nothing short of a reactionary character who "tries to reverse the correct decisions made in the exposure-criticism-investigation movement," who "acts arbitrarily without any sense of democracy, forbids others to argue, places himself above the party and the masses and orders people about."

#### IV

From the above analysis, we can see that the divergence of views over the story "Plant Director Qiao Assumes Office" not only concerns the story itself but involves the question of what attitude and method we should adopt in making literary criticism.

Zhao's article not only gives us a wrong appraisal of "Plant Director Qiao Assumes Office," an appraisal which is both at variance with the facts told in the story and is unconvincing, but it also clearly lays bare the unhealthy tendencies in literary criticism.

First, literary criticism must proceed from the literary work that objectively exists. It must on no account proceed from one's subjective conjecture and needs and ignore the subject matter, theme, characters and plot of the work. For example, "Plant Director Qiao Assumes Office" is obviously a story which reflects the contradictions and struggle on the industrial front in the course of the four modernizations. It exposes and criticizes all kinds of social phenomena which are detrimental to the four modernizations and people like Ji Shen who "belong to the weathervane school." At the same time, it also warmly eulogizes those heroes of the new era who fight valiantly for the four modernizations, such as Plant Director Qiao Guangpu and Machine and Power Bureau Chief Hao Dadao. However, Zhao's article disregards the actual contents of the story and insists on saying that it is a story which "describes and comments on" "the work of investigation" and "tries to reverse the correct decisions made in the exposure-criticism-investigation movement" and whose theme is to "challenge" the party's investigation work. This is a far cry from the actual contents of the story.

Second, literary criticism must take into account the general plot of the story and keep its artistic images intact. It must not fail to see the forest for the trees, seize upon one point and ignore the overall picture or even quote out of context and read between the lines. Actually, this involves the question of whether we should uphold dialectics or practice metaphysics in literary criticism.

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Furthermore, when we make literary criticism, we must not equate the ideas, words and deeds of the fictitious characters with the author's viewpoints. Although the characters in a story are portrayed by the author, their words and deeds do not necessarily represent the author's viewpoints. We must find out which of the ideas, words and deeds of the fictitious characters are affirmed and appreciated by the author and which criticized and negated. The latter are often concealed and not specified, or merely described in an objective way. However, Zhao Ke confused some of Xi Wangbei's extreme, one-sided and erroneous views with the author's stand and viewpoint. He did not make any analysis and regarded these remarks as the author's "comments" on the work of investigation. This is highly improper.

Lastly, it must be pointed out that the main idea of literary criticism is to let a hundred flowers bloom and make creative work flourish. This demands that we handle writers and their works with discretion. A fine work like "Plant Director Qiao Assumes Office" should be fully affirmed and acclaimed. As for other writers who have gone through twists and turns on their road of advance and as for works which are not too mature and which have fairly obvious or serious shortcomings, we should adopt a positive and enthusiastic attitude as long as their basic inclination is correct. While affirming their achievements, we may help them by pointing out their problems and inadequacies on the basis of facts. This will help raise the writers' level of understanding and bring their works to perfection. We must never seize on some of the shortcomings and inadequacies on the part of the writers and their works or even proceed from our own subjective imagination and saddle others with all kinds of political charges. This is harmful to the emancipation of minds, to the implementation of the policy of letting a hundred flowers bloom and to the prosperity and development of socialist literature and art.

PLAYWRIGHT CAO YU INTERVIEWED ON MODERN DRAMA

OW060908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA)--The current national writers and artists congress "shows that a promising young generation has made its debut", said Cao Yu, a founder of China's modern drama in an interview with XINHUA today.

"In them I see the hope for China's future culture", he said, pleased with the recent developments in modern drama which reflected urgent problems and follows life closely. "The new writers have talent, and they will mature in practice".

Under the Lin Biao-gang of four autocracy, Cao Yu called himself "a piece of scrap iron to be thrown away." In 1977, one year after the fall of the gang, he described himself as "a withered tree reviving in springtime". Today, at the age of 69, he said he "feels far from old age yet."

"With the theatre gaining in vigour and popular appeal, I think I shall be able to write much more." He plans to write several new plays of historical themes. "Compared with the young writers, I know a bit more about history. I'll do my best to write to give something to the young," he said.

Cao Yu, who is director of the Beijing People's Art Theatre, is now preparing for visits to Britain and the U.S.A. next January.



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Admired widely by other writers and audiences, Cao Yu established his name with the publication of "Storm" (1934) when he was just 23. This plus "Sunrise" (1935) and "Beij Man" (1941) expose the evils of semi-feudal, semi-colonial Chinese society and urge rebellion. Cao Yu's dramas in the thirties were a powerful impetus to the proletarian literary movement of the time.

Cao Yu's plays are rooted in Chinese history and social life, but in style and dramatic development they show the influence of Western classical drama. The structures are well-knit, the language concise, there are sharp dramatic conflicts and the characters are presented in the round.

"Bright Sky" (1954) shows the patriotism of intellectuals and their acceptance of socialist ideas. In the early 60's, when China met economic difficulties, Cao Yu's wrote "Gou Jian Rebuilds the State", telling how in the 5th century B.C. the head of the State of Yue led the people in building a thriving society in ten years despite great difficulties. In the winter of 1978, he wrote "Wang Zhaojun". It takes an episode from 200 B.C. in Chinese history to show how unity between the nationalities created an atmosphere of peace and economic and cultural progress. The play is now being adapted as a modern opera by Cao Yu's daughter.

Cao Yu has long been vice-chairman of the Chinese Dramatists' Association and a deputy to the National People's Congress. He has wide contacts with Japanese, American and French playwrights. His works have been translated into more than ten languages including Japanese, English, French, Russian and German. Some have been staged by foreign companies in other countries.

#### XINHUA INTERVIEWS REHABILITATED POET XIAO SAN

OW051244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 5 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 5 (XINHUA)--Poet Xiao San (Emi Siao), Chinese translator of "The Internationale", is on the 300-member presidium of the National Writers and Artists Congress now in session in Beijing.

Warm handshakes greeted the 83-year-old poet when he appeared. Xiao San was condemned and jailed as a "foreign agent" by the gang of four and absent from public life for over a decade.

"I am alive and writing poems", said the still-lively Xiao San jokingly in an interview with XINHUA today.

"I learnt to fight hard in the trenches, so I will defy death in making revolution". He quoted these lines from his poem carried in the October issue of the national monthly POETRY, which sells half a million copies.

"Wicked people raised their heads for a decade. As for me, I gain more experience from life, so I don't complain," he said.

Xiao San who began writing at an early age, is considered one of the most important poets of modern China. His works have appeared in English, French, German, Spanish, Russian and Bulgarian translations.

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He joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1922, and is now going through his diaries of Yanan days starting in 1939 to write up reminiscences under the title "Cave City".

"I will sing through poems all my life", he said.

His poetic works traced the years of suffering of the people in old China and the dynamic revolution they have carried out under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. Many people interested in China came to understand something about the people through reading his works.

In the war years in Yanan, Xiao San threw himself into the great struggles of the workers, peasants and soldiers. His experience prompted him to suggest that attention be paid to folk songs and classical poetry to help create a new national poetry.

After new China was established in 1949, Xiao San worked on cultural exchanges between China and other countries and the movement in defence of world peace. His first collection of that period is "Road of Peace", and the second "Road of Friendship". In 1960, the Beijing People's Literature Publishing House brought out a "Selection of Xiao San's Poems" which included 87 works.

Xiao San was a schoolmate of Mao Zedong in the Hunan first normal school. His new work, "Mao Zedong as a Youth and His Early Revolutionary Activities" is soon to be published.

His wife Eva Xiao, a press photographer, recalled that when Xiao San's life was in danger from severe pneumonia while he was in jail, Premier Zhou Enlai who was ill himself intervened to ensure first-rate medical treatment.

#### WRITERS, ARTISTS HOLD SEPARATE CONGRESSES

OW041220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 4 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA)--Delegates to the Fourth National Congress of Writers and Artists broke up into nine separate congresses today to discuss their own matters. These are the associations of writers, dramatists, musicians, artists, film workers, dancers, ballad singers, and the China Society for the Study of Folk Literature and Art and the Chinese Photographic Society.

The Chinese Writers' Association had 1059 members at the national level before the Cultural Revolution, 194 of whom died in the intervening years. With 482 new members added in the past year, it now has 1347 members.

Six hundred and sixty delegates are attending the current Third Congress of Writers; 690, the Third Congress of Dramatists; 410, the Third Congress of Musicians; 385, the Third Congress of Artists; 387, the Second Congress of Film Workers; 210, the Fourth Congress of Dancers; 135, the Second Congress of Folk Literature Researchers; 140, the Second Congress of Ballad Singers; and 160, the Third Congress of the Photographic Society.

The congresses will review work of the associations, revise their constitutions and elect leading bodies.

Full congress sessions will resume around November 10.

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ANHUI: PLOTTERS ARRESTED FOR RAILWAY CRIMES IN 1966

OWO40238 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] With the approval of the people's procurator's office concerned, the Bengbu Railway Public Security Department in Anhui Province arrested on 12 October (Liu Huaide), (Chen Guangyu) and (Wang Zhenlu), three plotters of the two Bengbu Railway incidents that shocked the entire nation during the Cultural Revolution. (Liu Haide) and (Chen Gangyu) were originally locomotive engineer and assistant locomotive engineer of the Bengbu Railway sub-bureau's engineering section. (Wang Zhenlu) was a worker of the rolling stock section of the sub-bureau who checked the rolling stock. After the Great Cultural Revolution began, they set up a rebel organization and assumed the posts of the commander, deputy commander and consultant of the organization. They closely followed the counter-revolutionary ultraleft line peddled by Lin Biao and the gang of four and created various incidents.

During the afternoon of 24 December 1966, they stormed the Bengbu Municipal CCP Committee, took into custody a person working for the municipal CCP committee and also sent a note to the committee. On the same day, (Liu Huaide) held a meeting, which was also attended by (Chen Guangyu). They decided to interrupt railway transportation in order to force the central authorities to declare where they stood and exert pressure on the Bengbu Municipal CCP Committee. On the afternoon of 25 December, they convened a meeting again. They decided the time and signals for train stoppage. At 1805 on the same day, (Liu Huaide) personally issued the train stoppage signals, sent some people to occupy the dispatchers' office of the Bengbu engineering section, prevented the locomotives from entering and leaving the locomotive shed and seized the broadcast room, thus stopping traffic on the Tianjin-Pukou and Huainan Railways. It was not until 0020 on 26 December that traffic was resumed on these two railways.

During the evening of 29 December, some troublemakers of the Bengbu engineering section again blew whistles to issue the train stoppage signals. After hearing the whistles, (Chen Guangyu) immediately held a discussion with (Liu Huaide) and (Wang Zhenlu). They decided to go along with this train stoppage and issued an order in this regard. At the same time, they also telephoned the various units concerned and asked them to follow orders, saying that they would be informed as to the time for the resumption of traffic. The Tianjin-Pukou and Huainan Railways were once again interrupted. Even more terrible was the fact that in the morning of 1 January 1967, a leading comrade of the Shanghai Railway Bureau relayed, through the Bengbu Railway sub-bureau, Premier Zhou's instruction calling for an immediate resumption of traffic. However, (Wang Zhenlu) replied: "The situation of class struggle here is rather complex. It is hard to verify the creditability of this instruction." Thus, he returned Premier Zhou's instruction to the office of the Bengbu Railway sub-bureau and refused to implement it. At noon on the same day, the leading comrade of the Shanghai Railway Bureau telephoned (Wang Zhenlu), once again relaying Premier Zhou's instruction for the resumption of traffic. He said the Premier Zhou was angry at the train stoppage in Bengbu. However, (Wang Zhenlu) still turned a deaf ear to what the leading comrade of the Shanghai Railway Bureau had to say. This train stoppage lasted 71 hours, and the 2 train stoppages lasted a total of 83 hours.

Under the influence of the ultra left line peddled by Lin Biao and the gang of four, no conscientious efforts were made to investigate these two incidents. Instead of receiving the deserved punishments, these criminals who created these train stoppages were promoted to even higher official posts. (Liu Huaide) was promoted to vice chairman of the sub-bureau's revolutionary committee; (Chen Guangyu) and (Wang Zhenlu) were promoted to secretary and security deputy of the sub-bureau's party committee.

In the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four, the Bengbu Railway sub-bureau made a thorough investigation of the two incidents and finally discovered the truth. The Bengbu Railway public security department arrested according to law (Liu Huaide), (Chen Guangyu) and (Wang Zhenlu), the criminals who plotted the train stoppage incidents.

#### AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES, ZONING DISCUSSED IN FUJIAN

##### Provincial Work Conference

HK061004 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 3 Nov 79 HK

[Text] The Fujian Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a work conference in Fuzhou on investigating agricultural resources and agricultural zoning. The main purposes of the meeting were to convey the spirit of the national conference on investigating agricultural resources and agricultural zoning and study how we can complete these investigations in our province within 3 years. Xu Ya, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended and spoke.

During the meeting, in connection with their past experiences and lessons in leading production, the representatives conducted repeated discussions on the importance of making these investigations. All the participants pointed out: Fujian has superior natural conditions and it is rich in natural resources. However, we still do not have a clear picture of our province's agricultural resources. The phenomena of unreasonable use and sabotage of natural resources still widely exist. In some places, these phenomena have been serious. This situation is not suitable to achieving agricultural modernization.

The representatives said: If we can obtain a clear picture of our natural resources, we will be able to clearly know the orientation of our production. We must carry out production a larger scale and with higher efficiency and we must gradually readjust the small but comprehensive production plans of semi-self-sufficiency. We must try to achieve agricultural zoning and specialization in accordance with the principles of doing things according to the local conditions and practicing appropriate centralism. We must comprehensively develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, family sideline production and fisheries and achieve the integration of agriculture, industry and commerce. We must also study significant technical innovations for different areas and so on. To do this we must first do well in investigating our agricultural resources and agricultural zoning. Therefore, this has become an urgent strategic task in gradually achieving agricultural modernization and rapidly making our province rich. It is also a basic task for leading production with a strict scientific attitude. The leaders at all levels and the departments concerned must attach full importance to this task and place it on their agenda. They must be willing to spend their time and energies on really doing a good job of it.

In accordance with the CCP Central Committee's decisions on several issues concerning the speeding up of agricultural development, the meeting demanded that we complete the investigation in our province within 3 years.

##### FUJIAN RIBAO Commentary

HK051011 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 3 Nov 79 HK

[Report on FUJIAN RIBAO short commentary: "A Basic Task of Agricultural Modernization"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The article said: Seriously carrying out an investigation of our agricultural resources and agricultural zoning constitute a basic task for reasonably exploiting and making use of agricultural resources, speeding up agricultural development and gradually achieving agricultural modernization.



It is also a very important basic task in making plans according to local conditions, guiding agricultural production and practicing scientific management. The leaders at all levels must attach importance to this task and seriously grasp it well.

The article further pointed out: In the past, our province has done some work in carrying out investigations of our agricultural resources and agricultural zoning and has achieved certain results. However, due to the 10 years of disturbance by Lin Biao and the gang of four, this task was seriously sabotaged. In embarking on the four modernizations today, many comrades deeply feel that it is essential and even see it as an additional burden. These views are obviously wrong. Agricultural modernization must be built on a scientific basis, that is, we should do things according to the laws of nature and economics. This means that we must conduct investigations and studies on all our agricultural resources and on all the natural conditions related to agricultural production; otherwise, our production will certainly be unrealistic and we will be unable to promote it.

In conclusion, the article expressed the hope that all places will seriously strengthen leadership over this task in accordance with the demands of the central authorities and the provincial CCP committee, establish organs, allocate cadres and technical forces to them, properly conduct tests at selected points and solve problems to facilitate the smooth implementation of this task and make their proper contributions to the basic task of agricultural modernization in our province.

#### FUJIAN CIRCULAR ON CURBING MOUNTAIN FOREST FIRES

HK051422 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 4 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] "The Fujian Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently issued an urgent circular demanding that all places adopt effective measures to cure mountain forest fires. Since the beginning of October, there have been 84 fires in the province and some 36,000 mou of mountain forests have been destroyed." The provincial revolutionary committee recently issued an urgent circular on curbing mountain forest fires. "The circular demanded that the revolutionary committees at all levels grasp the curbing of mountain forest fires as an urgent task. The forest-protection and fire-prevention organization of all prefectures, municipalities and counties must persist in their duty to promptly report fires. The forestry department must enthusiastically do its specific tasks well and do well in acting as staff officers."

The sources of fire must be strictly controlled and supervision over the use of fires must be strengthened. Applications must be made regarding the use of fire for production purposes in the forestry areas and we must implement the system of making investigations and giving approvals. We must forbid individuals from starting fires in forestry areas and open country. "All places must lay down specific measures for supervising the use of fire and must seriously follow through with the implementation. We must investigate all mountain forest fire incidents and strictly handle cases which cause great losses. We must determine responsibility when serious losses occur due to dereliction of duty."

#### BRIEFS

YE INSCRIPTION FOR SHANGHAI MAGAZINE--Comrade Yi Jianying recently made an inscription for MINZHU AND FAZHI [DEMOCRACY AND THE LEGAL SYSTEM], a monthly published in Shanghai. The inscription reads: "Conscientiously Strengthen Socialist Democracy and Legal System." The inscription was carried in the October issue of the magazine, which was just off the press. Since its publication, the magazine has attached special importance to publicizing the seven new laws. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 30 Oct 79 OW]

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XI ZHONGXUN ATTENDS GUANGDONG MEETING OF PARTY SECRETARIES

HK051107 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] "The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee recently held a meeting of prefectural and municipal party committee secretaries to convey the spirit of the fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee and to study Comrade Ye Jianying's speech delivered at the meeting in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC." Using the speech as a weapon and in close connection with the reality of Guangdong, the participants continued to criticize the ultraleftist line promoted by Lin Biao and the gang of four, analyzed the current industrial and agricultural production situation in Guangdong and adopted resolutions to solve some economic problems.

The meeting called on the whole party to continue to implement the line, principle and policy adopted by the third plenary session of the party Central Committee and to successfully grasp economic work. "During the beginning of the meeting, Comrade Xi Zhongxun conveyed the spirit of the fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee. Comrade Yang Shangkun delivered a speech at the conclusion of the meeting. Comrades Liu Tianfu, Wang Guanguo and Wang De gave talks on the province's economic work and current rural work. Comrade (Gong Zhirong) conveyed the spirit of the national forum on organizational work and put forward the province's views that have been adopted."

The meeting noted: "In accordance with the decision of the central authorities, in carrying out its external economic activities, Guangdong Province will implement special policies and adopt flexible measures. The central authorities have asked this province to go ahead of the rest in developing the economy." The province's whole situation is good and its rural situation is particularly good. The province's early rice output has increased. It is expected that it will also reap a bumper harvest of late rice. Following the provincial industry and communications conference on increasing production and practicing economy, the province's industrial production has made progress and the province has achieved very good results in expanding the self-management rights of enterprises at selected points. "However, there are many problems in the province's economic work which fail to meet the requirements set by the central authorities and cannot meet the needs of the development of the situation. Moreover, the provincial CCP committee has not fully concentrated and devoted its energies to grasping the economic work."

The meeting stressed: "We must take a clear-cut stand to continue to implement the principles and policies formulated by the third plenary session of the party Central Committee. We must continuously and steadily implement to the letter the party's rural policies including respect for the self-management rights of production teams, to each according to his work, household sideline production, private plots and rural trade fairs." Some areas recently placed restrictions on commune members' household sideline production which are noteworthy. We must do well in carrying out year-end distribution work in the next 3 months.

We must energetically grasp winter-sown grain and cereals and try in every possible way to plant more coarse cereals such as wheat, sweet potatoes and broad beans. We must not relax our efforts on this winter's and next spring's farmland capital construction. However, we must act according to our capability and emphasize practical results.

The meeting pointed out: "Continuing to deeply criticize the ultraleftist line is the major current political and ideological task and is a matter of orientation. We must not neglect the task and must do well in grasping it. However, we must pay attention to guarding against symptoms of rightist tendencies."

The meeting called for continuing the unswerving implementation of the line, principles and policies formulated by the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, emancipating the minds, promoting stability and unity and working with one heart and one mind to realize the four modernizations.

#### GUANGXI OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON PRICE INCREASES

HK030711 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] According to a responsible comrade of the Guangxi regional commodity price departments who was interviewed by a Guangxi radio reporter, it is estimated that the peasants in the region will increase their income by 250 million yuan this year from the increase in rural procurement prices, an average of over 8 yuan per peasant. This measure has greatly promoted their enthusiasm for production.

The responsible comrade said: The regional CCP and revolutionary committees have decided to adopt the following measures with regard to the increase of prices of non-staple foodstuffs:

1. The increases will be strictly controlled and the variety and scope of foodstuffs affected will be kept small. Retail prices of vegetables will not be raised again, and vegetable prices which have been arbitrarily increased in the past 2 years will be resolutely reduced. Places where the price of milk is already 0.3 yuan per market jin will not increase the price further. Prices of peanut oil and tea oil will be reduced in some places. Where the prices of these oils now exceed 0.88 yuan per market jin, they will be reduced to 0.88 yuan. Where they are lower than 0.88 yuan they will not change.

The average regional price increases compared with the 1978 levels will be 26.7 percent for pork, 39.2 percent for beef, 40 percent for mutton and 32.28 percent for eggs. Freshwater fish prices will be raised by 0.163 yuan per market jin and marine fish by 0.14 yuan. Poultry price increases will be strictly controlled. There will be no further price increases of the eight nonstaple foodstuffs for several years.

2. There will be no increase of prices in 18 items of vital importance for the peoples life, including grain, edible oil, cotton cloth, sugar and coal.

3. While carrying out the readjustment of prices and wages, a major inspection will be carried out on prices throughout the region, so as to further strengthen price control, implement the party's policies, revive the price organs and put them on a sound basis and set up the necessary rules and regulations. Arbitrary and disguised price increases will be resolutely curbed and disciplinary and economic sanctions levied as necessary.

#### HUBEI HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON GRAIN PROCUREMENT

HK051206 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 2 November, the Hubei Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a telephone conference on grain procurement work and on carrying out "service quality month" activities in the financial and trade departments throughout the province. Those attending included leading comrades of the provincial finance office, the provincial agriculture office and all finance and trade bureaus and departments at the provincial level and responsible comrades concerned of all prefectures, municipalities and counties. Lin Shaonan, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided. Huang Zhizhen, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; and (Liu Hegeng), Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke.



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Huang Zhizhen said: "The State Council recently issued document No 239. This document is very important and was issued in a timely manner and has been transmitted to the counties. It is hoped that in accordance with the demands of the provincial revolutionary committee on transmitting the circular all places will seriously convey and implement it and do grain procurement work well." He referred to the excellent situation of agricultural production and grain procurement work in the province this year. The province overfulfilled its quota for procurement of summer grain by 900 million jin and fulfilled 85.3 percent of its quota for procurement of early and mid-season rice. He demanded that the province allow the peasants to take advantage of the increased prices for the procurement of agricultural and sideline products and not force the grades and prices down.

In conclusion, Huang Zhizhen said emphatically: "Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over grain work. The comrades who do grain work at the basic levels are working very hard in the forefront. Party committees at all levels must show concern for and support them. They must help them implement the policies well. Meanwhile, we must consume grain in a planned and thrifty way." (Liu Hegeng) reviewed the achievements scored by the financial and trade front throughout the province in carrying out the "service quality month" activities last year. He called on the staff and workers on the financial and trade front to improve service quality.

#### HUBEI HOLDS FORUM OF RUSTICATED YOUTHS

HK060953 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] The Hubei forum of the advanced representatives of rusticated educated youths opened in Wuhan on 1 November. "The aim of this forum is to study and implement the speeches of Comrade Hua Guofeng and other leading comrades of the central authorities when they received the advanced representatives of the educated youths of some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions who were attending the national forum. The aim of this forum is also to implement the spirit of the national forum, exchange the experience of the educated youths in settling in the countryside, commend the advanced, push forward and encourage the educated youths to persist in the correct road of rustication and make still greater contributions to building the rural areas and achieving the four modernizations."

Sixty-two advanced representatives of the rusticated educated youths attended. At the session held on 1 November, Li Wei, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke, explaining the important significance of rustication of educated youths. He demanded that the participants concentrate their energy, emancipate their minds, express their opinions freely and hold this forum well.

#### HUNAN HOSTS PLA MEETING ON MILITIA ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNNERY

HK040701 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2305 GMT 2 Nov 79 HK

[Text] A symposium on militia antiaircraft gunnery, convened by the PLA General Staff Department was held in Zhuzhou Municipality from 22 to 31 October. The participants included responsible comrades of the General Staff Department, the headquarters of military regions, military districts and regional artillery forces, together with representatives of garrisons and people's armed forces departments of 11 cities. Also present were comrades from various general departments, professional departments concerned of the various branches of the armed forces, and a number of antiaircraft gun units. Representatives of the Zhuzhou Municipal CCP Committee and people's armed forces department introduced their experiences in strengthening the building of the militia antiaircraft gun force. The participants in the symposium watched a number of Zhuzhou militia antiaircraft gun detachments doing military drill and firing with live ammunition and visited the construction of ammunition dumps, gun positions and command posts. Representatives of Nanning, Kunming, Harbin and Tianjin municipalities also introduced their experiences.



In accordance with the current situation of work and the experiences of different places, the meeting put forward views on future building of the militia antiaircraft gun force. The meeting demanded that party committees at all levels strengthen leadership over the building of this force. Military districts and people's armed forces departments must grasp the building of this force as the focal point in urban militia work, do a good job of this work, raise the building of the militia antiaircraft gun force to a new level and make contributions to building and defending the four modernizations.

#### HUNAN MEETING STRESSES EDUCATING YOUNG PEOPLE

HK040646 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 3 Nov 79 HK

[Text] To further implement the spirit of the relevant central documents, vigorously step up education for youths and juveniles and tidy up order in society, the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference on the evening of 2 November attended by responsible comrades of various units subordinate to the province and the principal responsible comrades of all prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees. Comrade Sun Guozhi, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided and spoke. Responsible comrades of the provincial CYL committee and public security bureau spoke on specific topics.

The conference pointed out: As a result of deeply exposing and criticizing the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four and turning chaos to order, great changes have occurred in the mental outlook of the youths and juveniles in the province and new virtues and habits are gradually being established. However, due to the deep and extensive remnant poison of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the internal wounds caused to youths and juveniles are far from being eliminated, and there are still many problems of violating the law and committing crimes among youths and juveniles. The conference put forward five views on getting a good grasp of education for youths and juveniles:

1. The party committees at all levels must attach great importance to this work and put education in virtues for youths and juveniles in an important place on their agenda.
2. All quarters must closely cooperate. The prefectural, municipal and county CYL committees must strengthen liaison with the propaganda, education, public security, culture, labor, trade unions, women's federations and other departments to work together to educate the youths and juveniles. At the same time it is necessary to integrate education in the school, in society and in the home. Education in the middle and primary schools must be centered on implementing the regulations for students and getting a good grasp of ideological and political work. Parents must properly carry out their duty of educating their sons and daughters.
3. It is necessary to get a good grasp of propaganda work, especially in the socialist legal system, so that youths and juveniles will observe discipline and law, correctly exercise their democratic rights and resolutely uphold normal order in production, work and society. It is necessary to continue to publicize the deeds of Comrade Lei Feng, the heroic deeds in the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam, new figures and habits in the building of the four modernizations, and typical examples of the backward becoming progressive.
4. It is necessary to be concerned for the growth of young people awaiting employment. All departments must work together to open up employment opportunities and gradually solve the employment problems of young people awaiting employment. Those who cannot be assigned jobs at the moment must be organized to engage in various beneficial activities.
5. When conditions permit, it is necessary to help to solve certain problems of school fees and recreation grounds.

GANSU ORGANIZATIONAL WORK FORUM URGES CADRE EDUCATION

SK051413 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 4 Oct 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to a GANSU RIBAO report, the organization department of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial organizational work forum from 12 to 26 October. The participating comrades conscientiously discussed the documents written by the National Organizational Work Forum on strengthening the leading groups, improving the cadre system, doing a good job in implementing the cadre policy from beginning to end, intensifying the education of cadres and party members and further improving the organizational life in the party. They studied the concrete measures to put these documents into practice in light of the actual situation in our province.

The participating comrades expressed their opinions that the work of training and selecting successors put forward by the party Central Committee is an important strategic task and a task of cardinal importance to be carried out immediately. It is imperative, they said, to go deep among the masses to conduct investigations, get a clear picture of the situation and select worthy and talented persons in accordance with the criteria of both integrity and ability and the three requirements set forth in Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech.

It was pointed out that the present situation of leading groups at various levels in the province is far from meeting the needs of the four modernizations. Utmost efforts should be made to consolidate and strengthen them. Improvement of the cadre system is imperative. In this regard, the forum studied such questions as changing the makeup of our cadre ranks and setting up and improving the systems of selection, examination, evaluation, supervision, reward and punishment, dismissal and retirement of cadres. The question of how to strengthen and simplify the organizations concerned so as to improve the administrative system for cadres was also studied at the forum. The forum called on prefectural and county party committees and provincial-level units to seriously grasp the education of cadres as a fundamental task in accomplishing the four modernizations. They were urged to draw up practical training plans and see that all their cadres are rotated for a training session in the next 3 to 5 years.

The forum urged that good work be done from beginning to end in implementing the cadre policy. It pointed out that in our province the principal problem at present is how to conclude the work successfully. Now reexaminations of the cases in the Cultural Revolution have been by and large finished. As for the cadres prior to the Cultural Revolution, over 80 percent have been reexamined, but there are still numerous problems to be resolved. In particular, strenuous efforts are needed to resolve those long-standing, big and difficult problems. For this reason, the forum stressed the necessity to continue grasping this work firmly without any letup. In addition, the forum set forth specific demands for strengthening the organization department itself.

SHAANXI STEPS UP PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ELECTION WORK

HK301158 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Oct 79 HK

[Text] The provincial revolutionary committee recently made a decision to set up the Shaanxi Provincial Election Office and to carry out work of directly electing deputies to people's congresses at county level in the trial-points of Yanan Municipality and Mian County. The electoral law adopted by the second session of the Fifth NPC provides that the sphere of direct election will be extended to the county level.

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This is an important step whereby the socialist electoral system of our country can meet the urgent needs of the four modernizations and can develop to completeness. It is a major event in the political life of the people in the whole country. Putting these provisions into effect will surely play an active part in and have a far-reaching effect on developing the lively political situation of stability and unity, strengthening socialist democracy and the legal system and promoting the smooth progress of the four modernizations. The work of directly electing the deputies to the people's congresses at county level in our province will be extensively carried out next year. The aim of setting up trial-points this time is to accumulate experience and train cadres for next year's province-wide elections.

#### SHAANXI UNIVERSITY HOLDS FORUM ON TRUTH CRITERION

HK010420 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Oct 79 HK

[Text] The party committee of the Northwest University recently held two forums of teachers, students, administrative staff and workers to deepen the discussion on the criterion of truth in connection with the current class situation and class struggle in our country. The speakers held: The problem of our country's current class situation and class struggle is not only a theoretical problem, but it is also an important one determining whether or not it is necessary for our country to shift the entire party's work focus. The main purpose of achieving the shift of the work focus is to analyze the current class situation and class struggle. After we have a clear idea, we can solve the questions of whom we should rely on to achieve the four modernizations and whether or not we should mobilize all positive factors and concentrate our energies to embark on the four modernizations. Therefore, it is both essential and practical for us to deepen the discussion on this issue. When discussing the problem of inflating class struggle in connection with reality in the education circles, the comrades said: After the antirightist struggle in 1957 and the campaign against rightist tendencies in 1959, the intelligentsia, who originally had vivid ideas, refrained from saying what they wanted to. The situation grew worse when Lin Biao and the gang of four were running wild. A number of experienced teachers and scientists were unable to either continue or stop their work. This caused serious damage to the socialist cause.

Practice tells us that although class struggle still exists to a certain extent in our country, we must no longer carry out those vigorous mass class struggles. We must clearly distinguish between political problems and the problem of understanding and between the world outlook and the nature of class struggle. Only by doing so can we clearly see the current principal contradictions, really know our tasks and voluntarily devote ourselves to the four modernizations.

#### XINJIANG'S WANG FENG SPEAKS AT PARTY SCHOOL DISCUSSION

OW032008 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Oct 79 OW

[Excerpts] In Urumqi the propaganda department of the regional party committee, the preparatory group for the regional institute of social sciences and the preparatory group for the regional philosophy society jointly sponsored a discussion meeting from 18 to 26 October on the criterion of truth.

The comrades who attended the meeting held that to conduct in-depth discussion on the criterion of truth at present, it is necessary to take Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech as the guide, emancipate the mind, have a correct attitude toward revolutionary theory and revolutionary leaders, thoroughly criticize the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, do away with the modern superstition and blind faith manufactured by them and link the discussion with reality in the light of the new situation and problems since the shifting of work emphasis.



During the meeting, the comrades listened to a report on the (economic) situation and policies by Comrade Wang Feng, first secretary of the regional party committee, at the party school and listened to a report by Comrade (Xing Dansi), deputy director of the philosophy institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, who made a special trip to Urumqi to greet the founding of the regional philosophy society. At the closing session of the meeting, Comrade (Tan Jingcao), Standing Committee member and director of the propaganda department of the regional party committee, made the concluding report. At the opening session of the meeting, Comrade (Jia Mudu), deputy director of the propaganda department of the regional party committee, made a speech.

During the meeting, the comrades conscientiously studied Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech. The comrades at the meeting seriously discussed the question of how to correctly deal with revolutionary theory and leaders. They pointed out: This question is a focal point in the discussion on the criterion of truth. Whether one takes a scientific approach toward revolutionary theory and leaders is in essence a question of whether one holds high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought in earnest.

Since the downfall of the gang of four, the party Central Committee has proceeded from the actual situation, set things right, worked out a series of new theses and decisions in keeping with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and restored the original spirit of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Thus the party Central Committee has insisted on taking a scientific approach and really held high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought. We must also take a scientific approach--seeking truth from facts--toward revolutionary leaders. All leaders are human beings, and not gods. Their knowledge, too, comes from practice and must be tested by practice. Anyone's knowledge is restricted by subjective and objective conditions. It is contrary to dialectical materialism to demand that a revolutionary leader be correct in his understanding of any question--it is a metaphysical attitude. It is entirely in keeping with basic Marxist principles, the people's interests and the party's fine tradition to point out and correct certain mistakes made by revolutionary leaders. This is also the way to really uphold the prestige of revolutionary leaders.

Nearly 200 people attended the meeting. They included propaganda and theoretical workers and leading cadres of propaganda departments and party schools of prefectural and municipal party committees, regional departments, commissions, offices and bureaus, the regional party school, institutions of higher education, social science research institutes and press and publishing units.

#### XINJIANG CCP COMMITTEE ISSUES AGRICULTURAL CIRCULAR

OW060628 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 2 Nov 79 OW

[Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee's circular calling for conscientious implementation of the "decision of the CCP Central Committee on some questions concerning the acceleration of agricultural development"--date of circular not given]

[Excerpts] The decision of the CCP Central Committee on some questions concerning the acceleration of agricultural development has been unanimously approved at the fourth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee for promulgation. This is a major event of far-reaching significance in the political life of the Chinese people, who are striving to realize the four modernizations. The decision summed up both positive and negative experience in agricultural development over the past 30 years since the founding of new China, made a scientific analysis of the current situation in our country for agricultural development and put forth the line, principle, policy and measures for agricultural development from this time forward. The decision is a powerful weapon for us to deepen criticism of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. It is also a programmatic document for accelerating agricultural development.



It is imperative for us to implement this decision in keeping with the actual prevailing conditions in the autonomous region. To this end, the autonomous regional CCP committee has decided that it is necessary to start an upsurge to study, publicize and implement this decision among cadres and scientific and technological personnel at all levels, among the people of all nationalities, all professions and trades and in the PLA units throughout the autonomous region and, on the strength of the guidelines embodied in this decision, to further mobilize the broad masses of party members, cadres and people of all nationalities to develop agriculture in a big way and consolidate and develop the excellent situation throughout Xinjiang.

1. To effectively relay and implement the decision, it is necessary to study and publicize the decision vigorously, extensively and penetratingly. Steps should be taken to organize party and government above the commune level as well as agricultural-support personnel to study the decision in the light of actual conditions, so that they will achieve a better understanding of the decision's guidelines. Leading cadres in particular should take the lead in studying the document well. To insure the study is a success, propaganda departments concerned should use the newspapers, radio broadcasts and wall posters to effectively build up public opinion and momentum. The publication departments, on the other hand, should publish without delay the decision in Uyghur, Kazak and Mongolian languages. All party committees should each have a leading member to oversee the propagandizing and implementation of the decision.

2. To effectively relay and implement the decision, it is necessary to earnestly sum up the experience in developing agriculture and animal husbandry over the past 30 years since the founding of new China, especially the experience in the past 10 years.

3. To effectively relay and implement the decision, it is imperative to implement related policies correctly. The autonomous regional CCP committee formulated 8 provisions for the countryside and 12 provisions for animal husbandry development last year. It has also put forth 14 supplementary provisions this year, which are all in keeping with the requirements specified in the decision and are identical in spirit with the decision.

4. To effectively relay and implement the decision, it is essential to grasp the key measures governing production in keeping with the law of nature and the economic law. In developing agriculture and animal husbandry next year, emphasis should be placed on winning a bumper harvest in defiance of natural calamities. In agriculture, it is necessary to develop water conservancy projects and improve seed strains effectively. In animal husbandry, steps should be taken to build the grassland and put up more shelters to protect animals from cold weather during the winter.

In studying and implementing the decision, efforts should be made to meet the demands of communes and brigades in various countries as necessary and help them solve difficulties they face so as to win the confidence of the people, further stimulate the initiative of the broad masses of peasants, cadres and commune members in the rural and pastoral areas and usher in an upsurge in winter production through studying and publicizing the central decision.

#### BRIEFS

QINGHAI GRASSLANDS--Qinghai Province has launched a large-scale campaign to wipe out rats and insects in pastoral areas in an effort to protect the growth of grass and promote livestock production. Rat and pest control has been carried out on 8.5 million mu of grassland. Rats and other pests have caused severe damage to grass and, indirectly, to livestock production in Qinghai. The amount of grass and leaves eaten by rats and other pests each year is enough to feed 3 million sheep for the whole year. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Oct 79 OW]

CHENG MING REVIEWS HARM DONE BY 'NINE COMMENTS'

HK021102 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 25, 1 Nov 79 pp 8-11 HK

[Text] In the "big polemic" with the Soviet Communist Party 16 years ago, the Chinese Communist Party published a series of "antirevisionist" articles. While lashing out at the Soviet Communist Party, these articles actually produced a greater impact on China.

In these articles certain authoritative theoreticians of the Chinese Communist Party theoretically described and criticized "revisionism." These theories were accepted by the vast majority of the people in the country. For this reason, when the Cultural Revolution broke out 3 years later, almost all the slogans used by the Red Guards in their "rebellion" and "destroying the four olds" were derived from the "nine comments." The theoretical basis of the ultraleftist line spreading unchecked in the Cultural Revolution originated from the "nine comments" in the vast majority of cases.

Ye Jianying recently said at a meeting celebrating the 30th anniversary of National Day: "The Cultural Revolution was launched with the aim of preventing and combating revisionism." "But the point is that, at the time the Cultural Revolution was launched, the estimate made of the situation within the party and the country ran counter to reality" and "no accurate definition was given of revisionism..." This shows that a leader of the Chinese Communist Party himself has come to realize that the wrong interpretation of "revisionism" was an important cause of the 10-year calamity.

How did this wrong interpretation come about? The "nine comments" were its most important source.

#### The Question of Class Struggle

At the 10th plenary session of the 8th CCP Central Committee in 1962, Mao Zedong put forward the slogan "never forget class struggle." He also put forward the general line for the transition period, that is: Throughout the historical period of socialism there are classes, class contradiction and class struggle; struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads; and the danger of capitalist restoration. We should know the protractedness and complexity of this struggle. We should sharpen our vigilance. We should conduct socialist education, correctly understand the deal with the question of class contradiction and class struggle and correctly distinguish and handle the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and the contradictions among the people. Otherwise, our socialist state will change into its opposite and degenerate, and restoration will appear. From now on, we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we shall have a sober understanding of this question and the Marxist-Leninist line.

The "nine comments" which were published beginning September 1963 expounded this general line in detail and extensively propagated it. The "nine comments" stated: "Throughout the socialist period, class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the political, economic, ideological, cultural and educational spheres cannot possibly cease. This struggle will be protracted, changeable, tortuous and complicated. "Politically, as the force opposed to the proletariat, they will long exist and always attempt to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat." "Throughout the socialist period, the struggle of Marxism-Leninism against various forms of opportunism, mainly revisionism, will inevitably exist within communist parties in socialist countries. This revisionism is characterized by attacks on the proletariat in the name of negating classes and class struggle, taking the stand of the bourgeoisie and changing the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie."

It was precisely with the aid of propaganda and exposition by the "nine comments" that "the theory that class struggle will never die out" was extensively disseminated in society, shaping public opinion in favor of "enlarging class struggle" and pushing the ultraleftist line in days to come.

Although the "nine comments" raised "class struggle" to a very high plane, they did not give a concrete answer to the question of "how to differentiate classes after completion of the transformation of ownership." However, the "nine comments" did make a "class differentiation" in tracing the cause of "class struggle." 1) The overthrown exploiters will always attempt to regain their lost 'paradise' by every conceivable means. 2) The spontaneous force of the petty-bourgeoisie will regularly produce new capitalist elements. 3) Under the influence of the bourgeoisie and the encirclement and corrosive effect of the spontaneous force of petty-bourgeoisie, the contingent of workers and office workers of state organs will also produce some degenerate elements and new bourgeois elements..." ("On Khrushchev's Phoney Communism and Its Lesson for World History"--ninth comment on the open letter from the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.) This "class differentiation" subconsciously exerted a tremendous influence when the Chinese Communist Party waged "class struggle" afterward. To begin with, landlords, rich peasants and capitalist and "the overthrown exploiting classes" became targets of permanent class struggle as did their children. Beginning in 1963, the Chinese Communist Party increasingly placed emphasis on implementing the "class line," "the theory that class status is everything" and the "theory of blood lineage." When the Cultural Revolution broke out, Red Guards of "five red category" origin, swinging leather belts, fell on the "five black categories" and killed landlords, rich peasants, reactionaries, bad elements and rightists without anyone stopping them. Did these overthrown classes really always attempt to regain their lost paradise? To be sure, these people whose "property was expropriated" nursed a grievance. But cowed by the powerful "dictatorship of the proletariat," none dared attempt to regain their lost paradise. How many cases in the 30 years since the Chinese Communist Party founded the republic have been attributed to these overthrown exploiting classes? Probably their number is next to nothing. Did practice not make the best test and give the best answer? Furthermore, the term "spontaneous force of petty bourgeoisie" was used indiscriminately by the Chinese Communist Party. Middle peasants, "office workers" in cities and large numbers of intellectuals were placed in the category of "petty-bourgeoisie." (Although office workers and intellectuals are not defined in explicit terms, in usual practice they are placed in this category.) Private plots and the remunerations of authors were regarded as hotbeds spontaneously engendering capitalism. Even those who hunted wild ducks during their sparetime and sold them to stores were denounced as traversing the capitalist road. (See the modern drama "Never Forget" which was popular in the early 1960's) During the Cultural Revolution, the tails of capitalism were cut off here and there with the result that the economy was on the verge of collapse and people lost almost all their enthusiasm and confidence. Finally, "degenerate elements and new bourgeois elements emerge from among the working class contingent and office workers of state organs"--this way of putting things evolved during the Cultural Revolution into the theory that "capitalist roaders" and "the bourgeoisie are inside the Communist Party."

This shows that from its presentation to its practice, the theory "never forget class struggle" produced bad results. This also shows that the "nine comments" played an evil role in forming a connecting link between what went before and what followed and in adding fuel to the flames.



## The Question of Private Economy

At the same time it was preaching "class struggle," the "nine comments" repeatedly underlined the danger of "capitalist restoration."

What is "capitalist restoration?" The "nine comments" gave a concrete description through criticism of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

1. The existence of private economy. The first evidence cited by the "nine comments" to demonstrate that Yugoslavia is not a socialist state is that private economy exists on a massive scale in Yugoslavia and that the government encourages and aids it. (Concerning the specific socioeconomic state of Yugoslavia, the writer does not propose to narrate it further here. The focal point of this article is to probe into the impact the "nine comments" produced on the history of China.) This attack of the "nine comments" on private economy "dragged the reputation of private economy in the dust." Small merchants, peddlers, practicing doctors as well as casual workers were made targets of suppression. At the outbreak of the Cultural Revolution, these people were almost at the point of becoming targets of "rebellion" and went instantly into complete hiding. "Private plots," "free market" and "household sideline production" were also regarded as hotbeds of private economy and "capitalist restoration" and were "cut off" during the Cultural Revolution. This way of eliminating private economy was not in conformity with the objective laws of economic development. This point has been completely borne out by the reality of China's economic development. To save China's economy which was on the verge of collapse following the Cultural Revolution, the Chinese Communist Party not only permitted restoration of "free market," "private plots" and "household sideline production" but also permitted educated youths, while solving their employment problems, to run photo studios, wine stores and carpenter shops. The Chinese Communist Party clearly expressed its intention to learn the experience of Yugoslavia. According to the logic of the "nine comments," this meant "capitalist restoration."

## The Question of Workers' Self-Government

2. "Workers' self-government" makes "the socialist economy owned by the whole people degenerate into capitalist economy." Dwelling on capitalist restoration in Yugoslavia, the "nine comments" said: "The restoration of capitalism in Yugoslavia does not find its expression only in the unchecked spread of private capitalism in cities and rural capitalism. What is more important, the 'public-operated' economy occupying a decisive position in Yugoslavia's economy has degenerated. The Tito clique's so-called economy under the system of 'workers' self-government' is a special type of state capitalism. It is not state capitalism under the dictatorship of the proletariat but state capitalism under the dictatorship of the bureaucrat-compradore bourgeoisie into which the Tito clique has degenerated the dictatorship of the proletariat. The means of production of these enterprises under the system of 'workers' self-government' are not owned by a certain capitalist or several private ones but actually by the new bureaucrat-compradore bourgeoisie represented by the Tito clique and including bureaucrats and managers. This bureaucrat-compradore bourgeoisie, usurping the name of the state, attaching itself to U.S. imperialism and putting on the cloak of 'socialism,' seizes the property originally belonging to the working people. The so-called system of 'workers' self-government' is actually a system of brutal exploitation under the role of bureaucrat-compradore capital." "The so-called system of 'workers' self-government' pushed by the Tito clique has completely cut the enterprises originally owned by the whole people out of the orbit of socialist economy. This is mainly expressed in: 1) cancellation of the unified economic plans of the state; 2) use of profits as the fundamental means to stimulate enthusiasm for enterprise operation...; [paragraph continues]



3) carrying out a policy of encouraging capitalist free competition; 4) use of credit loans and banks as an important lever to support capitalist free competition; and 5) considering the relations between various enterprises not as socialist relations of mutual aid and cooperation under unified state plans but capitalist ones who harass each other on the free market." ("Is Yugoslavia a Socialist State?"--third comment on the open letter from the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.) This series of criticisms leveled by the "nine comments" at the enterprises under the system of "workers' self-government" placed "profits," "bonuses" and "enterprise rights to act on their own" entirely into the category of "capitalist restoration." Since then, nobody within the Chinese Communist Party has dared mention "bonuses," "profits" and so forth.

After the conclusion of the Cultural Revolution, many people still did not dare mention profits and bonuses lest they be accused of "restoring capitalism." This shows the deep influence exerted by the "nine comments." However, in recent years the Chinese Communist Party has strongly promoted "manage the economy by economic means." The tactics proposed are similar to those criticized by the "nine comments."

#### The Question of American Aid and Foreign Loans

3. "Accept American aid," "accept American loans," "learn American ways of operation." The "nine comments" said: "The process of restoring capitalism in Yugoslavia is intermingled with the process in which the Tito clique throws in their lot with U.S. imperialism and with the process in which Yugoslavia is reduced to the status of an appendage of U.S. imperialism.... From the end of World War II to January 1963, the aid from the United States and other imperialist nations to the Tito clique totalled \$5.46 billion according to incomplete statistics. American aid accounted for more than 60 percent, or approximately \$3.5 billion." "To obtain American aid, the Tito clique, in addition to signing a series of unequal treaties with the United States and bartering away their national sovereignty, has taken a series of steps in their internal and external policies to meet the demand of Western monopoly capital to invade Yugoslavia. "What have been the economic consequences since the Tito clique accepted huge amounts of American aid and opened their door to imperialism? First, Yugoslavia has become a dumping market for imperialism. Second, Yugoslavia has become an outlet for imperialist investments.... Third, Yugoslavia has become an imperialist base of raw materials. Fourth, Yugoslavia's industrial enterprises have become assembly shops of Western monopoly capital.... Under such circumstances, Yugoslavia has become a component of the world Western monopoly capital market. Financially and economically, Yugoslavia has forged unbreakable links with the capitalist world market and has been reduced to the status of an appendage to imperialism, particularly to U.S. imperialism. That a socialist state barter away its independence and sovereignty and depends on imperialism will inevitably lead to the restoration of the capitalist system." (Extracted from "Is Yugoslavia a Socialist State?"--third comment on the open letter from the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.) The "nine comments" held that Khrushchev also wanted to depend on the United States to build "goulash communism." "Taking the United States as the chief course, he elevated the issue of learning U.S. capitalist ways of business and the bourgeois way of life to the position of national policy. Furthermore, he looked forward to using U.S. imperialist loans to build communism. "When he visited the United States and Hungary Khrushchev repeatedly expressed his desire to 'obtain loans from devils.' This shows that Khrushchev's 'communism' was 'goulash communism,' 'communism of following the American way of life' and the 'communism of seeking loans from devils.'" ("Concerning Khrushchev's Pseudocommunism and Its Lesson in World History"--ninth comment on the open letter from the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.) [paragraph continues]

According to the logic of the "nine comments," to "accept American aid," "accept American loans" and "learn the American ways of operation" would mean restoring capitalism. This logic tightly bound the hands of China's economy in its development. The China of the 1960's began to carry out a policy of "isolation" under the slogan of "self-reliance." This policy was fundamentally contrary to the objective laws governing the development of modern production. For this reason, it was bound to lead to slowness, stagnation and even the retrogression of economic development. China has now awakened since learning these bitter lessons and economically put into effect a series of reforms. These reforms are exactly the things condemned by the "nine comments" as capitalist restoration.

#### The Question of Privileged Stratum

"The emergence of a privileged stratum." The "nine comments" said: "What Khrushchev puts into effect is an out-and-out revisionist line. Under this line, not only the old bourgeois elements run wild but also a large number of new ones have emerged from among the leading Soviet party and government cadres, responsible persons of state enterprises and collective farms and higher intellectuals of the departments of culture, art, science and technology." "In the Soviet Union, the new bourgeois elements have not only increased in number as never before but have also undergone fundamental changes in social position. Before Khrushchev came to power, they did not occupy dominant positions in the Soviet society and their activities were subject to various restrictions and attacks. After Khrushchev came to power, in the wake of Khrushchev's gradual usurpation of party and state leadership, they occupied a dominant position in the party, government and economic and cultural departments, forming a privileged stratum in Soviet society. ("On Khrushchev's Phoney Communism and Its Lesson for World History"--ninth comment on the open letter from the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.) The existence of a privileged stratum in a socialist state is a ruthless reality which is confirmed by the history of all socialist states. It is precisely because it is an attribute common to all socialist states that it is not a symbol of "capitalist restoration." Some people are probing into and studying the question of how to restrict the prerogatives of the "privileged stratum," but, unfortunately they have not come to a perfect conclusion. During the Cultural Revolution, leading exponents of the ultraleftist line of the Chinese Communist Party exploited the inherent contradiction between the privileged stratum and the masses and disguised themselves as those leading the people to the left. The aftermath of this mistake was that some changes were made in the personnel of the CCP Central Committee and that the ultraleftist deviation was temporarily restrained.

Mao Zedong put forward the slogan "never forget class struggle" in 1962. This slogan gave the ultraleftist line its most important theoretical core. Centering on this core, a series of ultraleftist theories came into being. The "nine comments" which were published beginning in 1963 (the "first comment" was published on 6 September 1963 and the "ninth comment" on 14 July 1964) enabled the leading opponents to the privileged stratum to incite the masses to rebel and seize power and to strike down their political enemies who held different views. The result was that cadres in the privileged stratum became "capitalist roaders" and the intellectuals in the "privileged stratum" became the "stinking ninth category." The old privileged stratum was struck down but a new, bigger privileged stratum took shape. If prerogatives were distributed in the whole stratum in the past, they were now monopolized by a handful. The "nine comments" raised the question of the "privileged stratum" but did not settle it. On the contrary, certain theories advanced in the "nine comments" became the tools of the "monopoly privileged stratum."

#### The Position of the "Nine Comments" in the History of the Ultraleftist Line

The ultraleftist line of the Chinese Communist Party emerged at the end of the 1950's. The "antirightist" struggle in 1957, the "Big Leap Forward" in 1958 and the "antirightist" movement in 1959 were major demonstrations of ultraleftist deviation. [paragraph continues]

However, beginning in 1960, the ruthless reality of the 3 years of difficulties confirmed the systematic, comprehensive, theoretical exposition previously made of the ultraleftist line. At that time, the Chinese Communist Party organized the whole nation to study the "nine comments." Factories and organs studied the "nine comments" and schools suspended political study and devoted themselves to studying the "nine comments." In the course of nationwide theoretical study, the "four clean-ups" movement and the criticism of "combine two into one" and "ghost plays," "honest officials" and "the fig, the foreign and the old" were unfolded. The "four clean-ups" movement was a rehearsal of the Cultural Revolution. It was a movement for "preventing capitalist restoration" and "seizing the capitalist roaders" launched according to the "theory that class struggle will never die out." In criticizing "combine two into one," "ghost play" and "honest officials, the theories advanced in the "nine comments" were fully applied. This nationwide study of the "antirevisionist" theory produced a tremendous impact on the continuation of the ultraleftist theory.

In the first half of 1966 the ultraleftist theory was accepted by the vast majority of people. It dominated the entire public opinion. Thereupon, the ultraleftist line moved from theoretical propagation to social practice. When the ultraleftist theory was at the theoretical stage, the majority of people were misled by its beautiful and radical words and were not yet able to identify its harm. At that time, criticism was leveled at "Yugoslav revisionism" and "Soviet revisionism." You reproached others, without feeling hurt yourself. People could not possibly know what the ultraleftist line would look like when it was put into practice. The Cultural Revolution put the ultraleftist theory into practice, and only then did the people see the ultraleftist line from their personal experiences as it was. Suddenly they saw light after a practice filled with tears and blood. The history of the Cultural Revolution is the history of the practice of the ultraleftist theory as well as the history of its bankruptcy.

At the later stage of the Cultural Revolution, the ultraleftist theory was generalized into the "theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." This theory and the "nine comments" came down in one continuous line. The vast part of the viewpoints of this theory could be seen in the "nine comments." It is precisely these viewpoints that laid the foundation of the ultraleftist theory. The "nine comments" expounded on ultraleftist theory in the greatest detail (no article as all-embracing as the "nine comments" has appeared since the Cultural Revolution) from internal affairs to external affairs, from politics and economics to culture and education. Therefore, the "nine comments" may be regarded as the most complete literature of the ultraleftist theory. In the history of the ultraleftist line of the Chinese Communist Party, the role of the "nine comments" must not be underestimated.

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